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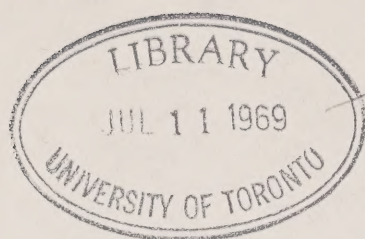
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ITALY

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ITALY

1. Geography

Italy is a peninsula about 730 miles long and 150 miles wide at its widest point. It is an area of 116,305 square miles and has common land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. Italy occupies a central position in the Mediterranean Sea with three of its basins: Tyrrhenian Sea on the west, the Ionian Sea on the south and the Adriatic Sea on the east. Included under Italian territory are the two islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

Italy's topography is generally rugged and mountainous. While the Alps constitute the northern boundary, the configuration and internal geography of Italy is determined by the Appennine chain which forms the backbone of Italy.

The only large river in Italy is the Po, which flows from west to east. There are also numerous streams and some small rivers, such as the Arno and Tiber.

Italy may be divided into three major economic regions:

- 1) the Pasture-Power-Tourist Zone, which includes the rugged Italian Alps and the north coast on the Ligurian Sea.
- 2) the Agricultural-Industrial Core, which includes the North Italian Plain and the adjoining foothills. It constitutes the economic heartland of the country.
- 3) Stratified-Agricultural Zone, includes southern and insular Italy.

The geographical position of Italy is favourable. It is in close proximity to low cost raw materials from the Middle East and is accessible to inexpensive sea transportation. Other economic advantages are - short-haul rail communications with France, Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria and other continental countries.

Italian industrial activity is prominently concentrated in the Northern and Central areas. Recently special attention has been given to the promotion of industry in the South. Special measures favouring industrial location in the South are: tax and credit incentives, the creation of special financing bodies, transportation incentives and Government investments.

2. Climate

In Italy the climate is irregular with great variations between the north and south. The climatic frontier between Italy and Central Europe is formed by the Appennines rather than by the Alps.

The great plain of northern Italy has winter climate with cold winds from the Alps. Warm winds from the Mediterranean are, to a great extent, intercepted by the Ligurian Appennines. The summers are warm. Differences in climate and temperature in central Italy vary with proximity to the mountains.

Southern Italy has in general a very mild climate.

The temperature in Italy as a whole, for the last decade, has averaged a low of 49° F. and a high of 65° F.

3. Population

In 1961, the Italian population totalled 50,623,000 (Census, 1961). According to a survey made by the Institute of Economic Statistics in Rome, the Italian population should reach 54 million by 1971 and more than 57 million by 1981.

The population is most highly concentrated in the industrial triangle formed by Milan, Turin and Genoa in the Northwest Area, and around Rome, Naples and other major cities.

Immediately after the Second World War, Government policy in Italy was aimed at limiting the growth of population and labour force by favouring emigration. But this policy offered little relief, since much of the world remained closed by stringent immigration laws.

The Government also attempted to redistribute the labour force between the North and the South.

During the period 1951 - 1963, the proportion of the total labour force engaged in agriculture decreased from 53% of the total in 1951 to 40% in 1963.

Persons employed in Agriculture, Industry and other sectors, and the unemployed labour from 1959 to 1964, was as follows: (1)

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Other Sectors		Total		Unemployed(2)	
	000's	Index	000's	Index	000's	Index	000's	Index	000's	Index
1959	6,847	100	7,176	100	6,146	100	20,169	100	1,117	100
1960	6,567	96	7,388	103	6,181	101	20,136	100	836	75
1961	6,207	91	7,646	107	6,319	103	20,172	100	710	64
1962	5,810	85	7,810	109	6,330	103	19,950	99	611	55
1963	5,295	77	7,986	111	6,349	103	19,630	97	504	45
1964	4,967	73	7,996	111	6,618	108	19,581	97	549	49

NOTE: (1) Data for each year corresponds to the averages from four sample surveys made every 12 months by the Institute of Statistics.

(2) The column "unemployed" includes people who were not employed and those seeking work for the first time. Unemployed persons were those of not less than fourteen years of age, who lost their original employment, and who were seeking a new job.

SOURCE: Italy, Documents and Notes.

In the above table three things are notable: the manpower shift from agriculture to industry, the near disappearance of unemployment and the shrinkage in the labour force, despite the fact that during this period the population increased by over 1 million persons.

4. Constitution and Government

A national election and referendum were held on June 2, 1946. The referendum decided in favour of a republican form of government and the newly elected representatives formed a Constituent Assembly.

The new Constitution was approved in December 1947 and became effective in January 1948. It provided for a bicameral Parliament, for the institution of a president of the republic and for some regional autonomy in Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino and Aosta. The Constitution has not undergone any substantial modification since that time.

Legislative power belongs to the two houses collectively. In the Italian Constitution there also exists a "referendum". It must be held if it is asked for by 500,000 electors or by five regional councils.

From 1950 to 1960 Governments in Italy were formed by the Christian Democratic Party with the support of other parties.

Fragmentation of political parties has been largely responsible for governmental instability since 1946.

The largest party, the centrist Christian Democrats, has been unable to muster a majority in the lower house.

In recent years the Christian Democratic party has turned more and more to the left for support, and found it in the socialist parties.

Recent Governments have been Centre-Left Coalitions, comprising Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans with Mr. Aldo Moro as Prime Minister.

The present president of Italy is Giuseppe Saragat, elected on December 28, 1964. The position and powers of the President of the Republic are carefully defined in the new Constitution.

Although the democratic parties have always received a clear majority in the popular vote, the Italian Communist Party has considerable strength.

It can be assumed that the formation of a centre-left Government has a negative effect, on private investment plans. Entrepreneurs feel that the bargaining power under these circumstances shifts in favour of wage-earners and that State activity in the economy expands.

5. Economy - General

During the Second World War, the Italian industry was almost entirely destroyed. Following the devastation, Italy embarked on an era of industrial expansion. In the first years after the War, financial transfers from abroad, particularly American aid, represented an important aspect in the recovery of the economy.

The post-war recovery was remarkable. From 1952 through to 1962 the average annual increase in industrial production was 9.2%, a record high among Western European countries. This industrial growth was the result of an important structural change. Italian companies had to rebuild their plants and install new equipment. Italian industrial efficiency then matched that of any other manufacturing country.

From 1949 to 1960, there was constant and stable growth in the Italian economy. The G. N. P. increased at a yearly rate of 6%. The increase in consumption was less rapid than that of income, and savings progressively increased.

Economic development was also enhanced by the discovery of important mineral resources - gas, oil and potassium.

The rapid development of the Italian economy over the past 15 years has generally been regarded as an "economic miracle." The Italian economy has recorded the highest growth rate of the six EEC members.

At the end of 1962, however, Italy's economic boom gathered too much momentum and in the northern industrial areas a labour shortage developed. The Unions

were successful in pushing up wage rates faster than productivity.

Labour shortages in the northern industrial areas, however, are only a temporary phenomenon. Italy is the only West European country, which still has a large supply of agricultural labour. This can be used in the industrial centres. Full employment is one of the main long-term economic objectives in Italy. In geographical terms, industrial expansion in the north is being accompanied by the creation of new industry in the agricultural areas of the south, formerly depressed and underdeveloped.

In the past 10 years, foreign investment has been flowing into Italy at a steadily rising pace. The Italian Government looks favourably on foreign investment and grants special guaranties for the repatriation of foreign capital and profits.

According to the Bank of Italy the value of total foreign private investment in Italy, as well as public and private loans to Italy, as of December 31, 1962, was as follows:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>U.S.\$ -millions</u>
1) Private investments under Decree Laws 211 of 1948 and 43 of 1956	2,168
2) Investment through capital deposits and accounts	1,271
3) Private borrowings abroad	522
4) Government and Government guaranteed borrowings abroad	466
	<hr/>
TOTAL	4,407
	<hr/>

The distribution of foreign private investment in Italy (sections 1 and 2 of the foregoing table) by country of origin was as follows:

<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>	<u>DECEMBER 31, 1962</u> <u>\$ millions</u>
Europe:	
Benelux	117.8
France	169.8
Germany, F. R.	103.9
United Kingdom	179.3
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	2,219.8
Other European countries	35.5
Western Hemisphere	
United States	431.9
Canada and other American countries	154.0
Rest of the World(including foreign residents in Italy)	26.6
TOTAL	<u>3,438.6</u>

SOURCE: Italian Foreign Exchange Office

The distribution of private foreign investment in Italy by economic sectors as at December 31, 1962 was as follows:

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>U.S. \$ - millions</u>
Agriculture	19.5
Power:	
Petroleum and liquid fuels	106.4
Other sources of power	277.9
Industry:	
Metallurgical and mechanical	732.6
Chemicals	683.6
Food products	124.3
Textiles	278.4
Other	293.7
Transportation and Communications Services	21.7
Trade	142.7
Banks and Insurance	235.9
Other financial institutions	229.1
Other	281.0
Public institutions	11.8
TOTAL	<u>3,438.6</u>

SOURCE: Italian Foreign Exchange Office

It is interesting to note that private outgoing Italian foreign investment at the end of 1962, was 30.15 percent of the value of incoming private foreign investment in Italy. The Canadian share of private incoming foreign investment was 1.95% of the total.

The distribution of Italian investment and aid abroad, according to the Italian Foreign Exchange Office, by recipient country, on December 31, 1962 was as follows:

<u>RECIPIENT COUNTRY</u>	<u>U.S. \$-millions</u>
Europe:	
Austria	31.7
Benelux	40.1
France	119.7
Germany, F. R.	54.9
United Kingdom	40.1
Switzerland	81.2
Spain	37.2
Other European countries	29.1
Western Hemisphere:	
United States	149.6
Canada	20.2
Other American countries	221.0
Africa	138.9
Asia	37.2
Oceania	6.8
International Organizations	29.2
TOTAL	1,036.9

According to the Annual Reports of the International Monetary Fund, the flow of Italian investment in 1963, in millions of dollars was as follows:

Outflow	115
Inflow	<u>1,240</u>
Net inflow	\$1,125

According to the official estimates, over-all foreign direct investment accounts for a mere 5% of all investments in the Italian economy.

6. Agriculture

An agricultural land reform was also begun in 1950. This reform resulted not only in a re-distribution of land property; it also meant an increase in the production of large areas, previously used for extensive cultivation. The reform included the provision of irrigation net-works, houses, livestock and agriculture machinery.

Use of agricultural land in Italy (1961) was as follows:

	<u>Cultivated Area</u>				<u>Unused but Potentially Productive</u>	<u>Forest Land</u>	<u>Total Agricultural & Forest land</u>
	<u>Ground Crops</u>	<u>Tree Crops</u>	<u>Permanent Pasture</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Thousand Hectares	13,118	2,715	5,097	20,930	1,006	5,826	27,762
%	47.2	9.8	18.4	75.4	3.6	21.0	100.0

Source; Italy - Documents and Notes

Most farmers in Italy are handicapped by tiny holdings. More than a million owners till less than one acre each, and 650,000 farmers cultivate approximately one-half acre each.

Distribution of farms and holdings in Italy per number and size was as follows (1962):

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>FARMS</u>		<u>AREA</u>		<u>AV.SIZE (Ha)</u>
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>HECTARES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	
Up to 1 Ha	1,421,510	33.06	714,087	2.69	0.50
From 1.01 to 3 Ha	1,296,556	30.15	2,460,367	9.25	1.90
From 3.01 to 5 Ha	566,811	13.18	2,239,934	8.42	3.95
From 5.01 to 10 Ha	560,330	13.03	3,972,722	19.94	7.09
From 10.01 to 25 Ha	332,563	7.74	4,994,683	18.78	15.08
From 25.01 to 50 Ha	73,483	1.71	2,508,771	9.43	33.74
Over 50 Ha	48,610	1.13	9,708,388	36.50	199.72
TOTAL	4,299,863	100.00	26,598,352	100.00	6.19

SOURCE: Presidency of the Council of Ministers: Italy, Documents and Notes.

Note: 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471054 acres.

Italian agriculture has shown some noteworthy progress in recent years. It reflects gains in productivity, resulting from the increased use of fertilizers and greater mechanization.

The principal crops in Italy, 1960-1963, by area and production, were as follows:

PRODUCTS	AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Wheat	4,556	4,339	4,566	4,391	6,803	8,292	9,407	8,127
Rye	63	61	56	53	93	98	93	77
Barley	216	220	210	204	232	279	285	180
Oats	409	428	411	400	431	585	597	548
Rice Paddy	129	123	118	115	619	674	663	589
Maize	1,190	1,199	1,210	1,116	816	3,940	3,263	3,705
Potatoes	379	379	377	386	824	3,932	3,501	4,384
Peas and Beans	115	119	121	118	532	542	559	570
Tomatoes	118	127	127	127	2,428	2,684	2,692	2,839
Cabbages	51	46	46	45	806	811	683	821
Cauliflowers	36	35	35	35	649	657	482	670
Onions and Garlic	28	28	29	30	421	427	452	489
Melons	32	32	33	38	626	691	681	909
Sugar Beet	245	227	226	230	7,819	7,071	7,148	7,882
Fodder	10,214	10,236	10,216	10,251	38,833	35,754	31,135	37,331
Grapes	1,143	1,155	1,151	1,138	8,642	8,515	10,966	8,610
Olives	916	919	924	899	2,094	2,246	1,741	2,777
Oranges	52	58	67	72	708	771	712	929
Lemons	21	27	29	30	312	494	358	487
Apples	75	76	76	76	1,832	2,150	2,182	2,335
Pears	29	33	38	44	622	790	875	962
Peaches	66	73	75	81	303	1,016	1,035	1,267
Fresh Figs	33	31	29	23	125	319	284	285
Dried Figs	—	—	—	—	43	44	37	38
Almonds, unshelled	170	168	168	166	116	330	99	216
Mulberry Leaves	2	2	2	2	553	545	491	431
Wine*	—	—	—	—	55,318	52,760	69,993	53,042
Oil	—	—	—	—	380	393	310	525

SOURCE: European Yearbook.

In the period, 1961-1963, the livestock population decreased (with the exception of pigs). Cattle breeding could not satisfy the increased demand for home consumption and subsidiary industries based on the conversion of animal products, such as milk and meat (sausages).

According to Europa Yearbook, livestock in Italy, 1961-1963, was as follows (000):

	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	HORSES, MULES, ASSES
1961 . .	9,844.9	8,230.8	1,381.0	4,335.4	1,240.9
1962 . .	9,827.0	8,084.0	1,327.0	4,555.0	1,226.0
1963 . .	9,189.0	7,857.0	1,278.0	4,684.0	1,103.0

Fishing in Italy, 1960-1963, was as follows (metric tons):

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Molluscs . .	33,134	36,255	37,891	36,918
Crustaceans . .	8,945	9,716	9,304	8,312
Other Fish . .	146,037	166,712	146,412	159,405

7. Forestry

According to the United Nations, Food and Agricultural Organization, the forestry situation in Italy in 1950 and 1960, was as follows:

		<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>
Forest Area	Million ha.	5.63	5.83
Growing stock	Mill. cu. metres without bark	311.0	290.0
Average net annual growth	Mill. cu. metres without bark	10.1	10.1
Felling	Mill. cu. metres without bark	14.8	9.7
Loses	Mill. cu. metres without bark	1.3	0.3
Forest removals	Mill. cu. metres without bark	13.48	8.84
Other removals	Mill. cu. metres without bark	9.24	9.75
Total removals	Mill. cu. metres without bark	22.72	18.59

The forests in Italy are predominantly broad-leaved and mostly coppice. In common with most of the forests of the Mediterranean region, the forests in Italy are at present in poor condition.

In Italy, forests represent 19 percent of land area (1960). By species composition of forests in use, 20 percent of the total were coniferous and 80 percent broad-leaved.

In Italy new planting is an integral part of a long-term plan designed to increase Italy's total removal by 8-10 million cu. metres a year, almost all of which would be used industrially.

8. Mining

Mineral deficiency in Italy is the major handicap to industry.

Italy possesses only negligible resources of coal, lignite, petroleum, and iron ore, and is even poorer in most other resources needed by industry.

The major exceptions consist of sulphur, mined from old volcanic deposits, and mercury.

Other minerals, of little more than local or regional significance, include bauxite, lead, zinc, pyrites, silver and manganese. Italy is rich in building stone.

Mining in Italy, 1958 - 1963, in '000 metric tons was as follows:

COMMODITIES	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Bauxite	299.0	292.1	318.0	321.9	309.3	268.1
Iron Ores	1,292.5	1,237.0	1,245.4	1,201.7	1,151.1	1,005.9
Mercury Ores	294.1	247.2	294.3	291.1	275.1	250.9
Lead Ores	96.1	83.2	79.2	76.1	66.3	51.1
Zinc Ores	286.5	272.2	277.3	273.8	268.1	212.8
Barytes	111.6	97.2	116.2	127.3	121.9	106.8
Fluorspar	147.8	155.3	151.9	150.4	155.6	124.5
Pyrites	1,514.3	1,522.0	1,545.2	1,578.9	1,584.6	1,398.8
Petroleum	1,545.7	1,695.6	1,997.5	1,971.4	1,807.6	1,834.8
Asphalt and Bituminous Rock	282.0	406.0	407.1	336.8	306.8	396.2
Coal	724.0	738.7	737.0	741.2	676.3	600.2
Lignite	830.9	1,221.5	768.4	1,506.0	1,775.6	1,365.5
Crude Sulphur	1,497.5	1,468.0	1,283.9	1,217.0	1,095.7	967.4
Marble	180.2	142.7	609.9	863.6	1,408.5	867.0

9. Industry

Italian industries are based principally on medium and small sized enterprises. However, there also exist large manufacturing concerns.

Industry in Italy has acquired increasing importance and it not only satisfies more and more domestic requirements, but is also exporting satisfactorily.

Approximately half of Italy's industrial production is controlled by the Italian

Government, largely through the IRI and ENI groups (see Appendix C)

According to Italian Central Institute of Statistics, the average index numbers of industrial production (1953 = 100) were as follows:

BRANCH & GROUP OF INDUSTRY	whole year		% variations	
	1964	1965	1965 on 1964	
MINING & QUARRYING. . . .	202.5	197.2	—	2.6
Coal and Peat	77.5	65.1	—	16.0
Liquid fuel & natural gas . .	450.2	442.1	—	3.9
Metallic ores	103.3	105.9	+	2.5
Other ores	139.8	140.1	+	0.2
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES .	248.0	258.2	+	4.1
Food, beverages.	182.5	185.9	+	1.9
Tobacco	148.8	146.8	—	1.3
Textile industries	130.5	115.4	—	11.6
Silk & Cotton.	131.4	109.8	—	16.4
Wool.	114.0	108.6	—	4.7
Hard and Sundry Fibres .	148.3	137.2	—	7.5
Hides & skins	163.9	152.5	—	7.0
Footwear.	178.0	175.2	—	1.6
Wood industries (exclusive of furniture).	155.8	163.6	+	5.0
Furniture and furnishings in wood.	158.8	133.3	—	16.1
Metal industries.	269.1	349.8	+	30.0
Engineering.	187.0	180.0	—	3.7
Non-electric machinery, me- tal frame-works etc. . . .	172.2	159.4	—	1.6
Electric machinery	103.1	86.3	—	16.3
Scientific instruments . . .	503.6	487.6	—	3.2
Means of transport	320.6	328.4	+	2.4
Processing non-metallic ores .	300.9	277.5	—	7.8
Chemical trades.	413.4	434.6	+	5.1
Petrol & coal.	408.9	491.1	+	20.1
Rubber.	223.4	236.0	+	5.6
Industries producing cellulose for textile purposes and for artificial & synthetic fibres	568.9	566.2	—	0.5
Paper and stationery	216.1	216.2		...
ELECTRICITY AND GAS	209.9	226.1	+	7.7
Output of electric power. . .	232.5	253.3	+	8.9
Output of gas-works.	110.9	107.1	—	3.4
GENERAL INDEX NUMBER	243.9	254.1	+	4.2

Principal industries in Italy are:

a) Iron and Steel

Pre-war, the iron and steel industry in Italy was mostly privately owned and consisted mainly of small units using scrap metal. It was highly protected by customs duties, and its small production based on national raw materials was

mainly used for armaments.

During the Second World War, the iron and steel plants in Italy were almost completely destroyed or packed off to Germany. After the War this industry changed its structure. Iron ore has been imported and excessive protection removed. By 1950 the new policy had already resulted in a production of 3 million tons.

At the beginning of 1953 there came into being the first common market in coal, iron and steel, (European Coal and Steel Community - ECSC) including Italy in its membership. The development of the ECSC was (for Italy) of vital importance. With greater availability of raw material and easier access to markets for its finished products, the Italian iron and steel industry could reach an advanced stage of development.

With the help of new steel mills, Italy became in 1965, for the first time, a net exporter of steel products.

Among producing countries, Italy in 1964 was eighth, and its share was 2.3% of the new over-all world production.

Output of the Italian Steel Mills, 1964 - 1965, in thousands of tons, was as follows:

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Pig-iron	3,498	5,490
Crude Steel	9,793	12,656
Rolled Plates	7,742	9,868
Ferrous Alloys	127	139

b) Chemical Industry

The important expansion of the Italian chemical industry in the postwar period, was stimulated by the greater availability of raw material and by increased

internal and external competition. Further, with import liberalization, introduction of new techniques and increased investments, mass production was achieved and prices diminished.

Recently, the Italian chemical industry has met domestic needs and also promoted considerable exports of chemical products.

Great development has been attained in the Italian petro-chemical sector.

With limited resources Italians have created a world - recognized chemical industry.

c) Cement Industry

The expansion of the cement industry was favoured by the various public works programmes started after the Second World War, by the facilities granted for building and by the increasing availability of coal and fuel oil resulting from a liberalization policy. Particularly in the North, the cement industry benefited from the growing availability of natural gas at a low cost. On the other hand, the price of cement remained under control during the whole period.

Italian cement production, 1959 - 1965, in thousand metric tons, was as follows:

1959	1,200
1960	1,334
1961	1,503
1962	1,681
1963	1,841
1964	1,903
1965	1,686

SOURCE: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, United Nations.

d) Italian Selected Manufacturing Industries Are:

Engineering Industry: In the period 1949 - 1955, a comprehensive programme of modernization of the engineering industry was implemented. The "sterling balance" was used to grant loans for the purchase of machinery and equipment in the sterling area. The difficulties of reconversion and modernization of the majority

of enterprises were considerable because their previous production had mainly been specialized in war materials.

Automobile Industry

The exceptional customs protection which this industry enjoyed in the post-war period, provided a heavy accumulation of profits used for the self-financing of important investment. These investments enabled the industry to pass from high costs and limited production to internationally competitive costs and mass production.

According to the "Banco Commerciale Italiano", Italian Production, Imports and Exports of Automobiles, 1961 - 1963, were as follows:

	<u>(In Thousand of Units)</u>		
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Domestic production	693	900	1,170
Imports	<u>39.5</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>200</u>
TOTAL	732.5	1,000	1,370
Exports	<u>234.7</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>320</u>
Available for domestic market.	497.8	700	1,050

Italian output of motor vehicles in 1965 was 1,206,060 or 10.6% more than the previous year. The export trade absorbed 27.1 of the total production.

Shipbuilding

In the pre-war period, shipbuilding was highly protected and its costs were above the international level.

In 1949 an Act provided 34 billion lire for three years to grant contributions on production costs, depreciation of ships and purchasing of ships. Furthermore, the Act granted customs facilities and tax reductions on imports of materials for shipbuilding.

In 1952, the Government started a programme to develop the construction of tankers. In 1954, the Italian Government decided on a reorganization of the shipyards. The Government guaranteed exemptions from customs duties, tax reductions, and contributions to interest payments for loans contracted to finance ship building.

Shipping in Italy, 1961 - 1963, ('000 tons) was as follows:

	1961	1962	1963
Merchant Fleet (gross register)	5,437.7	5,476.8	5,609.6
Vessels Entered (net register) .	125,206	137,051	147,855
Vessels Cleared (net register) .	125,139	136,200	147,581
Goods Loaded	28,542	32,165	34,994
Goods Unloaded	85,561	99,346	112,994

SOURCE: Europa Yearbook.

Textile Industry

The textile industry was not seriously damaged by the war. After the Second World War it started up a process of expansion and modernization. The Italia Government conceded to the textile industry special tax facilities. Furthermore, the Government granted subsidies in order to reduce costs, supported exports of man-made textile fibres in the framework of its commercial agreements, granted currency and credit facilities for the supply of cotton and other raw materials.

Actually, the Italian textile industry, especially cotton textiles is in a difficult situation. On the one hand there is strong competition by developing countries with low labour costs, and on the other hand competition by highly industrialized countries with very automated textile industries.

The Italian textile industry has for some time been converting its output from mass production to quality production.

Construction Industry

The activity of this industry was one of the bases of economic development in Italy. It provided one of the main sources of employment and, indirectly, increased income and demand.

The production figures of selected Italian industries, 1959-1963, were as follows:

	UNIT	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pig Iron	'ooo metric tons	2,059.7	2,682.8	3,056.3	3,555.9	3,740.7
Steel	"	6,761.8	8,229.1	9,124.3	9,490.3	10,156.5
Rolled Iron	"	5,083.9	6,498.1	7,043.4	7,387.6	7,835.1
Other Iron and Steel-finished manufactures	"	163.6	209.0	242.4	241.9	227.4
Iron Alloys and <i>spiegel-eisen</i> special pig irons	"	94.2	141.4	145.1	121.6	127.2
Fuel Oil	"	13,133.7	15,346.5	17,788.0	21,609.4	25,178.4
Synthetic Ammonia	"	743.2	816.4	841.4	989.7	1,029.5
Sulphuric Acid at 50° Bé	"	3,432.4	3,321.7	3,918.4	4,097.0	4,350.7
Synthetic Organic Dyes	"	14.7	18.0	19.1	21.5	20.3
Tanning Materials	"	106.2	101.5	99.6	100.5	86.0
Caustic Soda	"	323.2	—	446.0	519.4	535.0
Rayon and Acetate Filament Yarn	"	74.0	81.5	89.6	87.9	88.9
Staple Fibre	"	81.5	80.1	83.8	102.0	111.1
Cotton Yarn	"	214.2	238.6	239.3	249.2	251.4
Natural Methane Gas	'ooo cubic metres	6,117.5	6,428.8	6,863.0	7,149.9	7,264.7
Ethyl Alcohol, 1st class	'ooo hectolitres	480.3	384.9	494.0	444.9	449.6
Methyl and Propyl Alcohol	"	587.3	702.8	877.7	867.5	868.7
Ball Bearings	'ooo	49,028.0	55,606.0	68,795.0	74,451.0	83,454.0
Sewing Machines	"	472.7	483.4	498.1	435.6	536.6
Typewriters	"	417.9	506.3	652.4	671.3	733.3
Calculating Machines	"	262.0	417.6	619.1	704.2	726.3
Motor Cars	"	470.7	595.9	693.7	877.8	1,105.3
Other Vehicles	"	30.2	48.9	65.7	69.0	75.3
Hydro-electric Power	million kW.h.	38,398	46,106	41,982	39,264	46,107
Thermo-electric Power	"	10,952	10,134	18,583	25,595	25,237

SOURCE: Europa Yearbook

10. Electricity

An important condition for industrial expansion is an adequate power supply. Italy has only limited resources in this field. The production of solid fuel is almost irrelevant. The rapid expansion in the consumption of oil products was met by importing crude oil and creating refineries and other plants for the processing of products.

Because of Italy's geographical position between the Middle East and Central Europe, oil refining increased not only for the domestic market but also for exports.

Italian output of electric power, 1964-1965, in millions of Kwh, was as follows:

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Hydroelectric power	38,586.1	42,366.8
Thermoelectric power	30,001.4	30,375.4
Geothermaelectric power	2,527.3	2,576.2
Nuclear thermoelectric	2,401.4	3,910.0
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	75,516.2	79,228.4

Source: ENEL

The above table shows that the greatest increase occurred in the production of power by the nuclear power stations, which rose from 2,401.4 to 3,910.0 million Kwh.

Energy consumption in Italy was, 1961-1964, as follows:(1)

	<u>Million Metric Tons of coal equivalent</u>	<u>In Kilogrammes per capita</u>
1961	60.95	1,221
1962	71.21	n.a.
1963	79.21	n.a.
1964	84.75	1,659

Note: (1) Consumption data are based on the apparent consumption of coal, lignite, petroleum products, natural gas, hydro and nuclear electricity.

N.A. - Not Available

SOURCE: United Nations Statistical Yearbook

Electric power is the most important form of energy in Italy. There has been a decrease in water resources and a tendency to increase the production of thermoelectric plants.

ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica) is the national electricity board responsible for providing about 70% of the electrical requirements in Italy. The Italian electricity industry was nationalized in December, 1962.

11. Atomic Energy

With the exploitation of its hydroelectric power sources now almost exhausted, Italy has turned to the development of nuclear power.

Nuclear research activities in Italy were interrupted by the Second World War. In 1945, nuclear research was again taken up with the establishment of the Centro Informazioni Studi Esperienze.

A National Committee for Nuclear Research was created in 1952. Its functions were extended in 1956 in order to promote research and the peaceful applications of nuclear power. In 1959 a National Board for Nuclear Energy was created. It co-ordinates, promotes and effects studies and researches; and it controls industrial activities connected with atomic power.

A decisive step was taken by the law of August 11, 1960, which established a state organization for nuclear energy, the Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare: CNEN. It assumed all the responsibilities of its predecessor (National Institute of Nuclear Physics). At the same time, the sum of \$128 million was assigned for nuclear research for the succeeding five-year period.

Italy has three nuclear power plants in operation. Their total power is 617 MWE. In 1964 these nuclear plants generated 2,400 million KW hours.

In 1965 it is estimated that they produced 4,200 million kw. hours. This corresponds to about 5% of the total electrical production.

A fourth nuclear plant, of approximately 640 MWE, will be started in 1966 for completion in 1970.

Rich deposits of uranium are not available in Italy. But even though this country may have to depend entirely upon importation, the total cost of nuclear fuels will probably be far below that of other normal sources.

It is interesting that the Euratom agreement specifically obliges member countries to prospect for uranium and thorium within their territories. Prospecting carried out in Italy has only led to the discovery of minimal quantities of uranium and thorium.

The rapid development in the use of radioactive isotopes in such varied fields as medicine, industry, agriculture and biology has increased the demand for radioisotopes in Italy. In 1964 it is estimated that 60,000 curies were used in Italy.

The United States is the chief supplier of radio isotopes to Italy, providing 51% of the isotopes utilized in 1963, followed by Canada with 43% and France 2%.

Italy's principal producer of radio isotopes is the Societa Ricerche Impianti Nucleari (Sorin) at Saluggia. It produced in 1964, 143,330 millicuries of radioisotopes.

Italy's planned expenditure for the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the 1965 to 1969 period was as follows:

1965	\$36.8 million
1966	49.6 "
1967	49.6 "
1968	52.0 "
1969	52.0 "
TOTAL	\$240.0 million

SOURCE: Atomic Handbook.

Current and planned installed power plant capacities in Italy by type were as follows: (1)

	1963		1968		1973	
	Thousand		Thousand		Thousand	
	MW	kWh	MW	kWh	MW	kWh
Hydroelectric	12,800	43,400	14,700	48,300	16,200	52,400
Fossil	7,850	34,500	12,050	61,200	16,850	89,600
Nuclear	350	1,100	690	4,500	3,190	17,500
Total	21,000	79,000	27,440	114,000	36,240	159,500
Maximum Load	12,000	72,000	16,800	101,000	23,600	142,000

NOTE: From the Italian Planning Report, 1964.

New Plants to be built in Italy in the 1964 to 1973 period were as follows:

	1964-1968			1969-1973		
Hydroelectric	1,900 (a)	5,000 (b)	2,650 (c)	1,500 (a)	4,000 (b)	2,650 (c)
Fossil	4,200 (d)	25,000	6,000	4,800 (d)	28,800	6,000
Nuclear	340 (e)	2,200	6,500	2,000	16,200	6,500
Total	6,440	32,400	5,000	8,300	49,000	5,452
Additional Needs	4,800	29,000	—	6,800	41,000	—

Notes: (a) Installed power in MW
 (b) Average yearly capacity in thousand kW hours
 (c) Utilization hours per year
 (d) Over 400 MW to replace obsolete plants
 (e) Includes Trino Vercellese and Garigliano planned increase

SOURCE: Atomic Handbook.

Italy has drawn up a comprehensive plan to create a large scale nuclear industry.

12. Gross National Product

The present phase of the Italian economic system is emphasized by the fact that 24% of the Gross National Income is devoted to investment and 76% to consumption.

From 1949 to 1960 the G.N.P. in Italy increased at the yearly rate of 6%.

The contribution of agriculture to the G.N.P. fell in 1964 to less than 18%, while industry increased its contribution to more than 43%. The G.N.P. in 1965 passed the \$65.4 billion mark, i. e. rose 6.4% above its 1964 level, in real terms.

According to E. Tosco in "Economic Policy in our Time", the increments of the national product and expenditure at 1954 prices, 1949 - 1960, in percentages were as follows:

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Average 1949-1960
1. Consumption	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.7	6.5	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.1	5.1	6.3	4.9
a) private	7.5	4.7	4.8	4.2	7.7	2.3	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.0	5.6	6.4	4.6
b) public 1)	-12.5	4.7	13.2	16.2	-0.6	9.6	2.3	5.0	3.7	11.2	2.1	6.0	6.6
2. Gross domestic capital formation	6.6	14.6	12.9	-0.8	10.1	8.4	16.3	4.7	8.1	1.8	11.7	19.1	9.6
3. Exports of goods and services	15.6	22.7	11.3	-1.4	24.0	9.5	13.2	12.1	22.6	3.9	16.6	19.6	13.7
4. Less: Imports of goods and services	9.9	12.5	6.4	13.1	17.3	2.5	8.1	13.4	12.2	-1.3	9.9	13.7	11.6
5. Gross national product at market prices	5.3	7.1	7.6	2.9	7.6	5.1	6.7	4.2	6.3	4.4	7.7	6.9	6.0

NOTE: (1) Central and local government current expenditures, including Social Security agencies.

13. Foreign Trade

Italian membership in the EEC and the accelerated economic development in the last 10 years have led to a rapid increase in Italian foreign trade and greater participation on the international business and economic world.

Italian foreign trade (imports-exports) by commodities, 1961-1963
(000 million lire) was as follows:

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Agricultural Produce	453.7	425.2	497.7	256.0	299.3	274.9
Processed Foods	130.4	187.8	375.4	117.9	120.3	129.4
Iron and Steel Raw Materials	125.7	133.5	124.1	0.2	0.08	0.1
Iron and Steel Goods	250.5	285.3	338.2	106.6	105.1	105.8
Copper	79.8	98.7	94.1	7.5	5.9	5.8
Machine Tools	57.9	74.1	78.5	41.3	45.2	47.6
Textile Machinery	28.0	33.6	39.2	48.7	44.3	43.5
Electrical Engineering Products	87.5	123.7	166.0	73.7	94.8	123.4
Cars, Lorries and Motor Cycles	63.3	114.5	202.7	203.1	260.2	260.1
Timber, Paper and Products	204.8	227.8	271.0	41.7	45.0	49.3
Coal and Oil	466.2	522.0	585.5	146.7	164.8	176.0
Chemicals	225.2	249.6	285.2	218.7	239.5	255.8
Cotton and Wool	194.6	250.3	209.5	1.0	0.5	0.8
Textile Industry Products	88.2	111.9	149.7	380.4	412.4	456.3
Clothing Equipment	9.9	12.0	18.3	155.9	177.8	195.6

Italy's economic relations with the rest of the world have gone through very wide fluctuations during the last four years.

In 1963 the strong expansion in internal demand, and this applies chiefly to consumer goods, led to heavier purchasing on foreign markets, as well as a rise in prices.

In 1964, a gradual reduction in internal demand forced Italian enterprises to turn to foreign markets to obtain recompense for the weaker demand on the domestic market. In 1964, imports fell by 5% and remained more or less stationary in 1965.

To finance imports of raw materials and of consumer goods, Italian exports of processed and semi-processed goods must continue to grow.

ITALY'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH THE SELECTED COUNTRIES,
TOTAL (IN THOUSAND U.S. DOLLARS) AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
IMPORTS

Countries	1962		1963		1964	
	Total	Percentage of Total	Total	Percentage of Total	Total	Percentage of Total
United States	881,141	14.55	1,027,749	13.63	979,529	13.54
Canada	72,755	1.20	84,466	1.20	67,847	0.95
Argentina	166,562	2.75	215,000	2.85	266,791	3.69
Brazil	49,977	0.83	70,860	0.93	82,247	1.15
Belgium Luxembourg	166,049	2.74	240,497	3.18	210,561	2.91
France	534,787	8.83	732,478	9.71	713,737	9.87
Germany, Fed.	1,023,820	16.90	1,278,350	16.95	1,178,934	16.30
Netherlands	162,784	2.69	223,442	2.96	261,398	3.61
United Kingdom	383,291	6.33	462,612	6.13	395,592	5.47
Denmark	56,019	0.93	101,160	1.34	98,050	1.35
Sweden	121,519	2.01	146,451	1.94	135,172	1.87
Austria	185,713	3.07	210,407	2.79	169,352	2.34
Switzerland	166,753	2.75	192,261	2.55	182,812	2.53
Yugoslavia	96,908	1.60	161,938	2.14	133,611	1.85
U.S.S.R.	165,810	2.74	175,748	2.33	147,037	2.03
Kuwait	175,439	2.90	195,159	2.58	295,322	4.08
Poland	45,503	0.75	56,952	0.75	52,890	0.73
Iraq	136,838	2.26	156,483	2.07	112,371	1.55
Saudi Arabia	109,534	1.81	132,992	1.76	161,293	2.23
Australia	120,896	2.00	121,405	1.61	131,002	1.81
Other Countries	1,234,276	20.36	1,552,781	20.60	1,455,754	20.14
TOTAL-	6,056,374	100.00	7,539,191	100.00	7,231,302	100.00

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1962-1964.

The large expansion of Italian exports was due mainly to the increased productivity of the various economic sectors, especially industry, and also to the favourable situation in Western markets.

In terms of annual averages, Italian exports increased by 18% in 1964 and by 19% in 1965. Exports of capital goods expanded by 40% between the end of 1963 and the end of 1965.

In 1965 the expansion in the steel, petrol-refining and petrochemical industries made possible a rise in exports of raw materials, fuel and semi-finished goods which in 1965 accounted for nearly one-third of total exports.

ITALY'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH THE SELECTED COUNTRIES,
TOTAL (IN THOUSAND U.S. DOLLARS) AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
EXPORTS

Countries	1962		1963		1964	
	Total	Percentage of Total	Total	Percentage of Total	Total	Percentage of Total
United States	440,851	9.45	475,597	9.42	507,169	8.51
Canada	46,370	0.99	48,808	0.98	59,412	1.00
Argentina	117,083	2.51	116,537	2.31	113,844	1.91
Brazil	33,636	0.72	42,020	0.83	21,525	0.36
Belgium Luxembourg	135,763	2.91	182,003	3.61	234,618	3.94
France	430,487	9.23	523,959	10.38	650,198	10.92
Germany, Fed.	898,872	19.27	902,452	17.88	1,131,727	19.00
Netherlands	158,613	3.40	183,929	3.64	249,314	4.18
United Kingdom	279,718	5.99	270,350	5.36	332,829	5.59
Denmark	59,439	1.27	52,145	1.03	68,354	1.15
Sweden	108,069	2.32	105,839	2.10	114,897	1.93
Austria	124,944	2.68	131,225	2.60	140,762	2.36
Switzerland	330,435	7.08	339,638	6.73	359,332	6.03
Yugoslavia	106,750	2.29	113,291	2.24	172,419	2.89
U.S.S.R.	102,498	2.20	114,331	2.27	90,712	1.52
Poland	28,031	0.60	33,813	0.67	31,293	0.52
Kuwait	11,542	0.25	13,572	0.27	14,647	0.25
Iraq	9,612	0.21	8,295	0.16	12,508	0.22
Saudi Arabia	11,822	0.25	12,094	0.24	18,033	0.30
Australia	38,763	0.83	37,415	0.74	49,108	0.82
Other countries	1,191,470	25.55	1,339,274	26.54	1,583,594	26.60
TOTAL-	4,664,768	100.00	5,046,587	100.00	5,956,295	100.00

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1962-1964.

From a geographical aspect, imports from the EEC countries in 1964 dropped by 5.5%. The contraction in imports from the EFTA countries by 11.8% is even more noticeable. There was a strong reduction in purchasing in Canada by 19.8%. The reduction in Italian imports (1964) from the United States dropped by 6%.

The Italian trend in exports in 1964 shows a strong growth in exports to the EEC countries of 26.4% and to the EFTA countries of 13.6%. Exports to the Soviet Union dropped by 21.0%.

In 1964 there was, a very marked growth in exports to Canada of 21.3% over the previous year, while Italian exports to the United States increased by 6.3%. Remarkable is the variation in the growth of Italian exports in 1964 to Asian countries (22.8%) and African countries (2.4%).

Obviously, one of the main factors in the growth of Italian foreign trade has been Italy's membership in the EEC, which allowed an increased specialization in production.

Italian foreign trade by continent and country groups in 1963 and 1964
(thousand million lire) was as follows:

A - EXPORTS

<u>CONTINENT</u> <u>Nation</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>% Variation</u> <u>1964/63</u>
EUROPE	2,100.3	66.5	2,560.5	68.8	+ 21.9
of which					
E.E.C. Nations	1,120.8	35.5	1,416.2	38.0	+ 26.4
E.F.T.A. Nations	598.2	18.9	679.3	18.2	+ 13.6
COMECON Nations	168.5	5.4	172.2	4.7	+ 2.2
U.S.S.R.	71.7	2.3	56.7	1.5	- 21.0
ASIA	210.5	6.7	258.6	6.9	+ 22.8
AFRICA	229.8	7.3	235.4	6.3	+ 2.4
AMERICA	528.8	16.7	561.7	15.1	+ 6.2
United States	298.1	9.4	317.0	8.5	+ 6.3
Canada	30.6	1.0	37.1	1.0	+ 21.3
AUSTRALASIA	28.4	0.9	36.7	1.0	+ 28.9
Other Nations	61.7	1.9	69.8	1.9	+ 13.1
General total	3,159.6	100.0	3,722.7	100.0	+ 17.8

B - IMPORTS

EUROPE	2,791.9	58.9	2,550.5	56.4	- 8.6
of which					
E.E.C. Nations	1,564.1	33.0	1,477.9	32.7	- 5.5
E.F.T.A. Nations	732.4	15.4	645.6	14.3	- 11.8
COMECON Nations	262.1	5.5	228.6	5.1	- 12.8
U.S.S.R.	109.9	2.3	91.9	2.0	- 16.4
ASIA	513.7	10.8	553.1	12.3	+ 7.7
AFRICA	320.0	6.7	306.9	6.8	- 4.1
AMERICA	1,014.5	21.4	995.7	22.0	- 1.9
United States	651.4	13.7	612.2	13.5	- 6.0
Canada	52.9	1.1	42.4	0.9	- 19.8
AUSTRALASIA	98.3	2.1	105.6	2.3	+ 7.4
Other Sources	5.1	0.1	7.8	0.2	+ 52.1
General total	4,743.6	100.0	4,519.6	100.0	- 4.7

SOURCE: Review of the Economic Conditions in Italy.

14. Canadian Trade with Italy

Canadian foreign trade with Italy has widely fluctuated in the last decade.

According to D.B.S., Trade of Canada, our foreign trade with Italy, 1958 - 1965, was as follows:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Exports</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Imports</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Trade Balance</u> <u>\$'000</u>
1958	29,915	32,820	- 2,905
1959	31,717	37,656	- 5,939
1960	68,393	42,843	+25,550
1961	67,688	49,140	-18,548
1962	74,521	51,859	+22,662
1963	76,761	55,303	+21,458
1964	62,236	67,462	- 5,226
1965	93,223	80,279	+12,944

Italy is an important market for a wide range of Canadian products. In 1965, Italy was in 5th place among the W. European countries to which our goods were shipped. Italy occupied 4th place in 1965 among European countries exporting to Canada.

Trade relations with Italy are governed by the GATT convention; each country granting most favoured treatment to the other.

"Invisibles" play a substantial role in Italy's earnings of Canadian dollars. Major sources of Italian invisible earnings are shipping, the growing number of Canadian tourists in Italy, and the more rapidly increasing flow of immigrants' remittances from Canada to dependants in Italy.

Most of Canada's exports to Italy are primary products but they include a significant volume of processed or manufactured goods. Our principal exports to Italy are agricultural goods, metals including nickel, iron, copper and aluminium while wood pulp and asbestos are high among our sales. Wheat is normally the most important item in our exports to Italy. Exports depend on Italian wheat production.

Though Italy has been in the past mainly a market for Canadian bulk food-stuffs and raw materials, recent years have seen the importation of precision instruments, electronic devices, aircraft components and such other manufactured goods as household products, toys and games, hand tools and sporting goods.

The table below shows Italy's imports from all countries and to Canada, total and percentage of total:

SITC Number	Item	1963			1964			January-June 1965		
		Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total	Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total	Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total
		Thousand U.S. Dollars			Thousand U.S. Dollars			Thousand U.S. Dollars		
		To World	To Canada		To World	To Canada		To World	To Canada	
0	Food and live animals	1,263,511	18,011	1.43	1,303,404	9,826	0.75	745,914	11,942	1.60
1	Beverages and tobacco	60,398	105	0.17	51,617	114	0.22	18,791	--	--
2	Crude materials excl. fuels	1,521,756	35,891	2.36	1,485,952	33,224	2.24	734,040	14,288	1.95
3	Mineral fuels, etc.	922,325	--	--	1,017,786	--	--	564,428	--	--
4	Animal, vegetable oil, fat	148,898	164	0.11	72,019	236	0.33	32,089	281	0.88
5	Chemicals	432,956	2,129	0.49	461,089	2,057	0.45	236,413	1,041	0.44
6	Basic manufactures	1,328,340	19,727	1.49	1,170,284	15,015	1.28	519,656	7,717	1.49
7	Machines, transport equipment	1,563,034	5,606	0.36	1,353,854	6,477	0.48	557,149	2,588	0.46
8	Misc. manufactured goods	258,804	2,610	1.00	271,802	684	0.25	122,756	1,567	1.28
9	Goods not classified by kind	39,164	215	0.55	43,493	212	0.49	21,034	--	--
TOTAL-		7,539,186	84,458	1.12	7,231,300	67,845	0.94	3,552,270	39,424	1.10

Note: -- not applicable.

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1963-1965.

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FROM ITALY

(1963 to 1965)

<u>Class</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>1963</u> \$000	<u>1964</u> \$000	<u>1965</u> \$000
5139	Cheese	2,108,591	2,220,608	2,466,893
7612	Cherries in liquid preserve, not canned	1,189,924	937,023	1,311,596
17230	Grape wines, still	1,619,887	2,112,139	2,333,027
36639	Nylon yarn	2,390,683	3,229,148	3,545,305
37708	Woollen fabrics, wool mix, 9oz and less	401,337	665,173	492,019
37769	Rayon mixture, broad woven fabric, Nes.	---	1,080,804	1,353,972
44405	Concrete reinforced bars, carbon steel bar	---	2,318,716	3,263,944
47306	Colourless sheet glass, over 34oz.	548,472	920,700	1,003,734
55199	Tractors, parts and attachments, Nes.	241,996	984,448	1,364,268
77108	Adding machines and parts	1,079,888	1,033,885	1,936,403
77115	Calculating machines and parts	---	2,404,344	1,407,270
78465	Suits and dresses, knitted	1,257,697	1,751,776	1,953,038
78471	Sweaters, carding knit wool; women, girls	2,898,441	2,343,365	1,602,137
78499	Outerwear, knitted, Nes.	318,213	525,573	470,404
78680	Gloves and mittens, leather	680,013	904,415	989,804
79012	Boots and shoes, mens and boys, last-made, pair	1,430,020	1,706,211	1,660,818
79014	Boots and shoes, women and girls, last-made, pair	1,845,614	2,557,484	2,448,922
84418	Wilton carpet in rolls, wool and hair	458,167	441,762	741,553
86640	Smokers accessories, Nes.	325,409	602,402	514,467
88036	Spectacles and eyeglasses, complete	566,333	672,698	673,123
92176	Accordions, concertinas and parts	530,443	586,542	558,810
TOTAL-		19,891,128	29,999,216	32,091,507
Total Imports from Italy-		55,303,218	67,462,453	80,279,115

Note: --- not applicable.

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.

On the other hand, Canada purchases a wide variety of products from Italy which include, cheese, fruits, grape wines, machine tools and machinery, office equipment, textiles, boots, shoes and others.

Various typical Italian food products enjoy a good market in Canada and Italian handicraft articles are becoming increasingly popular.

The table below shows Italy's exports to all countries and to Canada, total and percentage of total:

STC Number	Item	1963				1964				January-June 1965			
		Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total		Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total		Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total	
		Thousand U.S. Dollars				Thousand U.S. Dollars				Thousand U.S. Dollars			
		To World	To Canada			To World	To Canada			To World	To Canada		
0	Food and live animals	610,368	6,852	1.12		627,655	6,219	0.99		331,209	2,322	0.70	
1	Beverages and tobacco	77,900	1,167	1.50		77,465	1,757	2.27		33,326	838	2.51	
2	Crude materials excl. fuels	184,356	1,495	0.81		226,117	1,713	0.76		124,350	555	0.45	
3	Mineral fuels, etc.	278,228	--	--		300,877	511	0.17		188,868	--	--	37
4	Animal, vegetable oil, fat	10,659	173	1.62		14,746	339	2.30		6,765	136	2.01	
5	Chemicals	385,145	2,844	0.74		489,172	2,886	0.59		310,763	1,109	0.36	
6	Basic manufactures	1,082,223	13,823	1.28		1,363,062	17,663	1.30		835,116	13,871	1.66	
7	Machines, transport equipment	1,570,003	7,164	0.46		1,846,245	10,212	0.55		1,085,443	8,196	0.76	
8	Misc. manufactured goods	817,621	15,164	1.85		962,638	17,902	1.86		501,197	8,630	1.72	
9	Goods not classified by kind	30,080	105	0.35		48,318	210	0.43		39,671	--	--	
	TOTAL-	5,046,583	48,787	0.97		5,956,295	59,412	1.00		3,456,708	35,657	1.03	

Note: -- not applicable.

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1963-1965.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO ITALY

(1963 to 1965)

<u>Class</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>1963</u> \$000	<u>1964</u> \$000	<u>1965</u> \$000
5152	Milk powder, skim milk	292,950	944,609	1,574,597
6119	Barley	---	1,327,489	7,281,884
6139	Oats, Nes.	1,802,922	158,943	1,238,098
6169	Wheat except seed, Nes.	10,878,570	4,337,130	11,204,358
21240	Rapeseed	1,822,512	359,837	5,737,231
23637	Pulpwood, balsam, fir, spruce, peeled	2,412,602	2,657,732	3,016,912
25249	Aluminum scrap	6,881,349	2,765,677	4,423,864
25530	Nickel in oxide	2,181,576	1,041,729	743,010
27130	Asbestos milled fibres, Gr. 45	2,270,543	2,660,646	1,483,165
34020	Wood pulp, bleached sulphate	3,635,012	3,031,753	3,401,424
34040	Wood pulp, sulphite unbleached strong	854,481	1,770,722	1,976,632
34075	Wood pulp, mechanical, unbleached	169,239	726,142	2,009,089
42499	Plastic and synthetic rubber, not shaped, Nes.	2,313,043	1,907,742	1,450,791
44219	Pig iron	1,946,396	1,177,444	467,992
45109	Aluminum pigs, ingots, shot, slabs, etc.	5,856,025	1,919,729	6,206,346
45204	Copper, refinery shapes	1,141,577	1,149,048	723,209
45708	Zinc blocks, pigs and slabs	81,488	819,170	1,477,441
60099	Aircraft assemblies equipment and parts, Nes.	2,630,066	1,749,055	1,742,024
70019	Navigation instruments apparatus and parts	908,938	1,380,471	3,138,588
70099	Measuring and testing equipment and parts, Nes.	918,729	1,940,196	251,542
77121	Card punch, short tab computers and parts	936,349	1,600,607	1,213,952
TOTAL-		49,934,367	35,425,871	60,762,149
Total Exports to Italy		76,760,566	62,236,230	93,222,690

Note: --- not applicable.

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.

Based on Italy's accelerated industrial development, and the higher level of Italian economic activity, Italy now represents a growing market for Canadian goods assuming they are always competitive in every way. Italy's healthy balance of payments, increasing level of output, rising standard of living makes for a bright picture as regards Italian-Canadian trade opportunities. In addition to this, increasing consumer demand cannot be satisfied by domestic production alone.

Among the Canadian products in which Italian importers are interested are: chemicals, metals, asbestos, special machinery, lumber, wood pulp, feed grains, oil seeds, some kinds of fish, skimmed milk powder for animal feed, and various manufactured goods. With the flourishing super-markets springing up in various cities in Italy (Supermarkets Italiani) are appearing new export possibilities for us. In Italy there has recently been a great demand for the cheaper, quickly built types of construction, such as pre-fabricated houses. Canadian breeding cattle have excellent possibilities in the Italian market.

It is estimated that by 1975 Italy will be importing yearly over 3.5 million metric tons of corn, barley, rye, oats, etc., although domestic production will be up. At present Italy imports more than two million tons of feed grains and at the current rates it is likely that imports will exceed that estimate before 1975.

15. Balance of Trade

Italian exports and imports and balance of trade, 1956-1964, in million of U. S. dollars were as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>IMPORTS c.i.f.</u>	<u>EXPORTS f.o.b.</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
1956	3,175	2,145	-1,030
1957	3,674	2,552	-1,122
1958	3,216	2,577	- 639
1959	3,369	2,913	- 456
1960	4,725	3,648	-1,077
1961	5,223	4,183	-1,040
1962	6,056	4,666	-1,390
1963	7,590	5,055	-2,535
1964	7,231	5,956	-1,275

SOURCE: United Nations - Statistical Yearbook

In the last few years Italy has had a constant foreign trade deficit. The Italian Government is giving top priority to reducing the foreign trade deficit. It has initiated measures to increase agricultural production, limit internal consumption of durable goods and promote Italian exports.

16. Balance of Payments

The balance of payments is the faithful mirror of the economic transactions affecting the international economic position of a country.

The process of balance of payments adjustment in Italy was made more flexible by variations in the volume of foreign bank credit. The foreign

bank credits helped to raise the level of Italian reserves in the deficit period and to lower it in the surplus period.

The improvement in the Italian balance of payments was slow during the first five years after the Second World War, because Italy had to pay for its imports of raw materials and of capital goods with substantial net borrowing and direct investment from abroad.

The strong rise in exports progressively reduced the current deficit of the balance of payments and transformed it in a large surplus during the last years. Beginning with 1962 Italian balance of payment had been seriously upset by an excessive economic growth and the development of strong inflationary tendencies.

The 1964 balance of payments surplus was even higher than the optimistic forecast of U. S. \$700 million, having come to \$777.4 million - compared with a deficit of U. S. \$1,244 million in 1963.

This was in part possible because of the increase in world exports in 1964 to \$5.96 billion, or 17.8% higher than in 1963, and the fall in global imports by 4.7% to \$7.23 billion.

The Italian balance of payments, by reason of the reduction in the trade deficit and increase of certain surplus items as: freights, tourism, emigrants remittances etc. closed in 1965 with a surplus of 996.4 billion lire or more than double that recorded in 1964.

The Italian balance of payments, 1964-1965, was as follows (billion lire):

ITEMS	1964	1965
CURRENT ITEMS.	+ 203.9	+ 1,017.9
Goods (exports and imports cif)	— 932.4	— 296.5
Freights	+ 207.8	+ 226.1
Foreign travel	+ 516.7	+ 663.5
Emigrants' remittances . .	+ 344.4	+ 421.7
Income from investment. .	— 61.5	— 55.3
Other services	+ 52.1	+ 39.1
Travelling items, adjust- ments, arbitration (ba- lance)	+ 40.1	— 24.1
Government transactions . .	+ 36.7	+ 43.4
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	+ 279.8	— 21.5
Private.	+ 270.2	— 60.1
Public	+ 9.6	+ 38.6
TOTAL	+ 483.7	+ 996.4

SOURCE: Bank of Italy

Italian official gold and foreign exchange reserves at the end of fourth quarter were as follows:

1964	3,824 million of U. S. dollars
1965	4,415 million of U. S. Dollars

Such reserves are still ample to meet the trading needs of the country.

17. Trade Policy

Immediately after the Second World War, most imports into Italy needed a licence. Only certain imports from OECD countries were free. Payments were carried out according to payment agreements or in convertible currencies. In 1950 liberalization of imports began in Italy.

As Italy has practically no natural resources, the need for supplies from abroad accelerated the process of import liberalization. In the process of liberalization, priority was given to essential goods.

Italy's five-year development plan, 1965 - 1969 was approved on January 29, 1965. Total resources available for the five-year period will be 168,800 billion lire. Of this will go:

21,000 billion lire into productive
investment

46,000 billion lire into social
needs

121,800 billion lire into private
consumption

The plan estimates that about 1,500,000 new jobs will become available outside agriculture, of which no less than 40% will be in South Italy.

18. Conclusion

Italy's present economic troubles are not unusual for a country that has been industrializing fast. The boost given to consumption has temporarily outrun the capacity for increased production and the gap has been filled by a massive increase in imports.

The Government-planned investment programme of over U. S. \$2 billion during 1966, will have a big influence on the Italian economy in general. Investment in Italy will probably shift toward modernization of plant and equipment with the purpose of cutting production costs.

In spite of Italian efforts to promote its agricultural production it seems clear that Italy will be dependent on imports of certain agricultural products. To finance these imports, Italy must augment its exports in all sectors.

One of the principal objectives of Italian economic policy is to promote an increase in productivity with a view to giving the domestic labour force durable prospects of high employment. But, as the Italian economy approaches full employment, there is a risk of another "wage explosion" comparable to that of 1961-1964. In 1965 it was the first time that the Italian economy reached full employment conditions in the post-war period.

Inflation in Italy is becoming a very real problem. Internally, inflationary pressures are mounting steadily, while externally the trade deficit has cut into Italian gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Stronger demand for labour has resulted in a steady rise in wages, while productivity, on the other hand, has shown only moderate gains.

The prospect of increased competition by the other EEC countries, promoted plant modernization and expansion in Italy with a resultant increase in output per man-hour.

Finally it must be observed that the expansion of economic activity in the private sector was in recent years hampered not only by the increase in wage-rates, but also by internal institutional reforms, namely the nationalization of the electric-power industry, the public intervention in the building sector and the freezing of rents.

Italy's key economic need is a switch from consumption on imports to exports and investment.

TABLE I
SELECTED ITALIAN FINANCIAL STATISTICS

ITALY		1962	1963	1964	1965	ITALY		1962	1963	1964	1965
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION						Consumer prices					
Indices 1960 = 100						★ Total					
★ Total (1)	orig adj	122 122	132 132	134 134	139 139	★ Non-food					
★ Investment goods	adj	120	130	122	130	Goods other than food (excluding electricity and fuel)					
★ Consumer goods	adj	117	129	127	127	★ Food					
★ Intermediate goods (incl. fuel)	adj	130	141	159	171	FINANCE - HOME					
Selected sectors						Money and credit					
Textiles	adj	112	120	118	97	billion lire, end of period					
Iron and steel	adj	111	120	118	149	Money supply: currency and sight deposits					
Chemicals	adj	128	129	154	148	Credits to economy (commercial and savings banks)					
Commodity output monthly averages						INTEREST RATES					
Crude steel	thousand tons	791	844	811	1055	per cent per annum, end of period					
Commercial vehicles	thousands	5.8	6.3	5.2	5.9	★ Official discount					
Passenger cars	thousands	73.2	92.1	85.7	94.5	Treasury bills (12 months) auction rates					
DELIVERIES AND STOCKS						★ Bond yields: all Govt. bonds					
Selected sectors 1960 = 100						★ Share prices (1) 1960 = 100					
Deliveries						FINANCE FOREIGN					
Iron and steel	adj	115	117	119	144	end of period					
Stocks						U.S. dollar exchange rate:					
Textiles	adj	100	109	126	135	★ Spot					
Chemicals	adj	128	146	212	262	★ Official gold and foreign exchange holdings					
CONSTRUCTION (2) monthly averages						Net foreign position: commercial banks					
Permits issued						BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (2)					
Residential	thousand rooms	203	237	176	121	million dollars					
Other	million cubic metres	2.99	3.36	2.41	2.22	Net trade (f.o.b. - c.i.f.)					
New housing						★ Current balance (including unilateral transfers)					
Housing completed	thousands	18.7	20.2	21.4	19.7	★ Net capital transactions					
RETAIL SALES						FOREIGN TRADE					
1960 = 100						Values					
★ Department stores (incl. co-operatives)	orig adj	117 117	135 135	143 143	149 149	million dollars, monthly averages					
LABOUR (sample survey)						★ Imports c.i.f.: total					
Employment: manufacturing (wage earners) (3)		107.4	110.2	106.4	104.4	★ Exports f.o.b.: total					
Unemployment (4)	thousands	611	504	549	721	Trade balance (f.o.b. - c.i.f.)					
WAGES						Selected commodity trade					
1960 = 100						Non-agricultural imports (c.i.f.)					
★ Hourly rates: manufacturing (excl. family allowances)		116	133	151	164	Non-agricultural exports (f.o.b.)					
Hourly earnings: manufacturing (5)		123	144	161		Indices 1960 = 100					
PRICES						Volume: imports					
1960 = 100						★ Average value: imports					
Wholesale prices		102.9	107.3	110.3	109.4	Volume: exports					
★ Investment goods		104.2	110.1	113.8	116.8	★ Average value: exports					
★ Consumer goods		97.7	101.6	105.3	106.7						
★ Intermediate goods		110.6	117.5	117.4	122.1						
Agricultural goods											

1. Excluding clothing. 2. Municipalities with over 20,000. 3. Data refer to the week of the 20th of the first month of each quarter. 4. Survey taken on first month of each quarter. Annual data are quarterly averages. 5. Including overtime and bonuses but excluding family allowances and holiday pay. 6. From 1965 the earnings inquiry is conducted quarterly.

SOURCE: OECD -Main Economics Indicators.

TABLE II
ITALIAN STATE BUDGET
(lire million - 1963 - 1964)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Property and Income Taxes	1,190,270	Ministry of Treasury	1,999,281
Business Taxation and Duties	1,934,845	Ministry of Finances	601,841
Taxes on Manufacturing and Consumption	877,400	Ministry of Justice	95,301
Public Lottery and Sweepstakes	61,309	Ministry of Public Instruction	784,255
Customs and Frontier Charges	309,630	Ministry of Interior	256,322
State Monopolies	559,024	Ministry of Public Works	364,807
Extraordinary Revenue	66,550	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	98,593
Other Ordinary Revenue	266,248	Ministry of Defence	876,328
		Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	334,368
		Other Ministries	243,244
Total Real Revenue	5,265,276	Total Real Expenditure	5,654,340
Capital Movements	53,797	Capital Movements	469,828
TOTAL GENERAL	5,318,573	TOTAL GENERAL	6,124,168

SOURCE: Europa Yearbook

Note: 1 U. S. dollar = 620.60 lire

TABLE III

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON HEALTH PERSONNEL IN ITALY, 1963

Number of Physicians	(1)	81,200
Number of Dentists	(2)	-
Number of Midwives	(3)	16,000
Pharmacists		30,500

NOTE: (1) Data refer to registered personnel. All of them are not necessarily resident and practising in country.

(2) Doctors of medicine who are specialists in stomatology or odontology are included with physicians.

(3) Including nurses with midwifery certificates.

SOURCE: Statistical Yearbook: United Nations.

TABLE IV

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE CALENDAR YEAR 1964

(The figures in this report for exports to Canada include estimates for shipments valued \$100-\$1,999 based on a ten percent sample of such shipments. The figures shown for exports to countries other than Canada include estimates for shipments valued \$100-\$499 based on a 10% percent sample of such shipments. See introductory statement of this report for description of sampling procedures and information regarding the reliability of the figures.)

Continent, country of destination and SITC section description		Value (dollars)	Continent, country of destination and SITC section description		Value (dollars)
SITC group code	SITC group description		SITC group code	SITC group description	
ITALY TOTAL ¹		825,742,909*	SECT. 6 MFROD GOODS CLSFD CHFLY BY NAT		115,210,950*
SECT. 0 FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS		101,112,199*	611	LEATHER	2,115,088
002	ANIMALS FOR FOOD	762,258	612	MFS LEATHER ETC	138,877
003	LIVE ANIMALS NES	690,346	613	FURS DRESSED ETC	1,175,978
011	MEAT FRESH NES	1,489,299	621	RUBBER SEMIFINSHD	180,157
012	MEAT DRIED ETC	51,392	629	RUBBER MFD NES	1,958,640
013	MEAT CANNED ETC	94,373	631	VENEER PLYWD ETC	60,018
022	MILK AND CREAM	4,783,897	632	WOOD MFS NES	337,321
023	BUTTER	1,762,191	633	CORK MFS	3,296
024	CHEESE AND CURD	122,413	641	PAPER PAPERBOARD	8,325,519
025	EGGS	350,305	642	PAPER ETC MFS	1,620,996
031	FISH FRESH ETC	43,987	651	YARN THREAD	589,338
032	FISH PRESERVED	45,877	652	COTTON FABRICS	3,462,463
041	WHEAT UNMILLED	6,084,677	653	MISCEL FABRICS	1,773,070
042	RICE	1,451	654	RIBBONS ETC	255,645
043	BARLEY UNMILLED	4,649,935	655	SPECIAL FABRICS	801,185
044	MAIZE UNMILLED	62,687,175	656	MADEUP TEXTILES	3,492,109
045	CEREAL UNM NES	87,111	657	RUGS LINO ETC	95,727
046	WHEAT FLOUR ETC	3,859,471	661	LIME CEMENT ETC	64,835
047	FLOUR ETC NES	205,120	662	BRICKS TILES ETC	3,349,647
048	CEREAL PREPS	95,273	663	MINERAL MFS NES	2,901,058
051	FRUIT NUTS FRESH	67,797	664	GLASS	2,011,481
052	DRIED FRUIT	1,909,451	665	GLASSWARE	620,841
053	FRUIT PREP PRES	579,471	666	POTTERY	5,331
054	VEG FRESH DRY	422,023	667	GENS ETC	59,648
055	VEG PREP PRES	525,043	671	PIG IRON ETC	505,766
061	SUGAR AND HONEY	60,470	672	PRIMRY STEEL ETC	2,288,714
062	SUGAR PREPS CONF	106,301	673	SHAPES IRON STL	898,027
071	COFFEE	708,150	674	PLATES IRON STL	11,573,073
072	COCOA	2,307	675	HOOP STRIP	4,818,695
073	CHOCOLTE AND PREP	2,988	676	RY RAILS ETC	25,097
075	SPICES	75,118	677	WIRE IRON STEEL	123,675
081	FODDER NES	7,662,598	678	PIPES IRON STL	1,602,013
091	MARGARINE ETC	79,657	679	CASTINGS IRN STL	678,847
099	FOOD PREP NES	1,044,274	681	SILVER ETC METAL	839,362
SECT. 1 BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO		10,860,055*	682	COPPER	33,594,746
112	BEVERAGES ALC	148,743	683	NICKEL	1,268,200
121	TOBACCO UNMFD	5,777,850	684	ALUMINIUM	6,409,353
122	TOBACCO MFS	4,933,460	685	LEAD	15,726
SECT. 2 CRUDE MTRLS; INEDIBLE EX FUELS		192,255,075*	686	ZINC	142,739
211	HIDES CRUDE	4,890,527	688	URANIUM THORIUM	8,412,343
212	FUR SKINS CRUDE	3,409,143	689	BASE METAL NES	681,206
221	OIL SEEDS ETC	32,650,783	691	CONSTR METAL	301,661
231	RUBBER CRUDE SYN	9,842,078	692	CONTAINERS METAL	202,317
241	FUELWOOD CHRCOL	1,946	693	WIRE PROD NONEL	135,745
242	WOOD ROUND ETC	3,730,824	694	NAILS BOLTS ETC	404,755
243	WOOD SHAPED ETC	7,707,462	695	HAND TOOLS ETC	1,966,773
251	PULP WASTE PAPER	19,052,120	696	CUTLERY	115,030
261	SILK	136,559	697	HOUSE WARES METL	153,375
262	WOOL AND HAIR	183,650	698	METAL MFS NES	2,655,448
263	COTTON	61,658,932	SECT. 7 MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMNT		193,114,975*
266	ART SYNTH FIBRES	1,341,379	711	POWER MACH NES	30,751,036
267	TEXTILE WASTE	12,714,154	712	AGRICULTURE MACH	4,342,498
271	FERTILIZER CRUDE	5,788,245	714	OFFICE MACHRY	12,824,527
273	STONE SAND GRAVL	69,260	715	METALWORKING MACH	23,246,595
274	SULPHUR ETC	268,528	717	TEXTILE ETC MACH	7,576,646
275	ABRASIVES NATRL	1,011,024	718	MACH FR SPEC IND	13,074,951
276	MINERALS CRD NES	1,623,052	719	MACHINERY NES	48,885,983
282	SCRAP IRON STEEL	17,295,253	722	ELEC POWER MACH	10,821,892
283	ORES B METAL NES	2,336,256	723	ELEC DISTRIB MAC	640,509
284	SCRAP METAL NES	4,401,863	724	TELECOM EQUIPMNT	6,167,593
286	URANIUM ETC ORES	4,983	725	DMSTC ELEC EQUIP	1,460,612
291	ANIMAL MATR NES	584,475	726	ELEC MEDICAL EQU	323,735
292	VEG MATTER NES	1,952,579	729	ELEC MACH NES	20,710,247
SECT. 3 MINERAL FUELS; LUBRICNTS & MAT		92,704,386*	731	RAILWAY VEHICLES	1,609,722
321	COAL COKE ETC	77,121,849	732	ROAD MOTOR VEH	2,971,439
332	PETROLEUM PRODS	15,578,711	733	ROAD VEH NES	152,091
341	GAS NTRL MFD	3,826	734	AIRCRAFT	6,961,049
SECT. 4 ANIMAL & VEGETABLE OILS & FATS		13,321,687*	735	SHIPS AND BOATS	593,850
411	ANIMAL OILS FATS	12,345,999	SECT. 8 MISC MANUFACTURED ARTICLES		25,344,004*
421	VEG OIL SOFT	252,732	812	BLDG FIXTURES	597,685
422	VEG OIL OTHER	183,013	821	FURNITURE ETC	324,530
431	OIL FAT PROC NES	539,943	831	HANDBAGS ETC	41,769
SECT. 5 CHEMICALS		77,479,522*	841	CLOTHES NOT FUR	642,174
512	ORG CHEMICALS	22,828,557	842	FUR CLOTHES ETC	520,659
513	GASEOUS CHEM EL	3,789,245	851	FOOTWEAR	55,518
514	INORG CHEM NES	1,600,130	861	INSTRUMENTS ETC	8,478,557
515	RADIOACT ETC MAT	119,780	862	PHOTO GOODS	3,302,445
521	TAR CR COAL CHEM	9,133,863	863	DEVD MOVIE FILM	960,626
531	COALTAR DYES ETC	1,240,051	864	WATCHES CLOCKS	278,597
532	DYE TANNING EXTR	11,898	891	MUSIC INSTRU ETC	2,173,238
533	PAINTS ETC	1,657,962	892	PRINTED MATTER	3,588,521
541	DRUGS ETC	7,612,127	893	PLASTIC MFS NES	610,211
551	ESSENTIAL OILS	975,804	894	TOYS ETC	794,332
553	PERFUME COSMETIC	464,382	895	STATIONERY	711,342
554	SOAP DETRGNT ETC	1,436,271	896	ART WORKS ETC	333,381
561	FERTILIZERS MFD	203,806	897	GOLD SILVR WARES	263,352
571	EXPLOSIVES ETC	93,267	899	MFD GOODS NES	1,667,067
581	PLASTIC MATERIAL	9,178,588	SECT. 9 COMMODITIES NOT CLSFD BY KIND		4,340,056*
599	CHEM MAT PRD NES	17,133,795	931	SPCL SHIPMENTS	4,340,056
FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE TOTAL ¹			SECT. 0 FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS		191,108*
			022	MILK AND CREAM	190,860
			099	FOOD PREP NES	248

TABLE IV - Cont'd

Continent, country of destination and SITC section description		Value (dollars)
SITC group code	SITC group description	
SECT. 1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	10,585*
122	TOBACCO MFS	10,585
SECT. 2	CRUDE MTRLS; INEDIBLE EX FUELS	744,007*
242	WOOD ROUND ETC	5,291
243	WOOD SHAPED ETC	40,940
251	PULP WASTEPAPER	298,118
263	COTTON	329,806
291	ANIMAL MATR NES	69,852
SECT. 3	MINERAL FUELS; LUBRICNTS & MAT	61,394*
332	PETROLEUM PRODS	61,394
SECT. 5	CHEMICALS	107,622*
541	DRUGS ETC	6,051
551	ESSENTIAL OILS	2,300
581	PLASTIC MATERIAL	46,273
599	CHEM MAT PRO NES	52,998
SECT. 6	MFRD GOODS CLSFD CHFLY BY MAT	93,679*
612	MFS LEATHER ETC	1,119
629	RUBBER MFD NES	18,136
641	PAPER PAPERBOARD	5,207
642	PAPER ETC MFS	6,376
656	MADEUP TEXTILES	1,050
663	MINERAL MFS NES	4,080
684	ALUMINIUM	47,306
693	WIRE PROD NONEL	4,181
695	HAND TOOLS ETC	3,362
698	METAL MFS NES	2,862
SECT. 7	MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMNT	84,551*
711	POWER MACH NES	48,859
712	AGRICULTURE MACH	939
718	MACH FR SPEC IND	9,832
719	MACHINERY NES	11,424
724	TELECOM EQUIPMNT	900
729	ELEC MACH NES	11,983
735	SHIPS AND BOATS	614
SECT. 8	MISC MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	1,512*
841	CLOTHES NOT FUR	560
893	PLASTIC MFS NES	952
SECT. 9	COMMODITIES NOT CLSFD BY KIND	503,708*
931	SPCL SHIPMENTS	503,708

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce - U. S. Exports

TABLE V

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON
ITALY

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1961 . . .	930,295	18.4	397,729	7.9	467,942	9.3
1962 . . .	93,257	18.4	406,370	8.0	509,174	10.0
1963 . . .	961,518	18.7	421,566	8.2	512,759	10.0

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1960	1961	1962	1963
Belgium	1,195	2,458	3,152	n.a.
France	51,535	50,269	49,188	n.a.
United Kingdom	7,971	10,568	11,003	n.a.
Other European Countries	203,021	250,790	266,254	n.a.
Argentina	4,405	2,483	2,483	945
Australia	19,606	16,351	15,351	11,535
Brazil	2,976	2,223	2,223	528
Canada	19,011	13,461	13,461	12,912
U.S.A.	15,208	16,293	16,293	13,580
Venezuela	10,623	5,097	5,097	2,162
Other Countries	2,203	1,618	1,618	736
TOTAL	337,754	371,611	386,123	41,696

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1963)

Rome (capital)	2,378,978	Taranto	199,789
Milan	1,657,640	Cagliari	194,046
Naples	1,204,941	Brescia	185,012
Turin	1,114,300	Leghorn	165,759
Genoa	825,474	Parma	157,270
Palermo	614,007	Ferrara	156,889
Bologna	475,664	Reggio di Calabria	155,665
Florence	454,963	Modena	149,815
Catania	379,985	La Spezia	127,013
Venice	355,661	Salerno	125,654
Bari	323,060	Foggia	124,471
Trieste	277,644	Ravenna	122,271
Messina	259,733	Reggio nell' Emilia	121,211
Verona	233,620	Bergamo	118,694
Padua	207,627	Perugia	116,913

TOURISM

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Visitors	18,010,111	18,935,242	21,322,800	23,157,500
Amount spent (million lire)	420,386	471,938	529,505	582,287

ROADS
(number of licensed vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES, LIGHT VANS AND TRUCKS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRAILERS
1961	2,443,873	4,073,473	18,423	473,970	55,965
1962	3,006,839	4,248,637	18,722	505,213	61,685
1963	3,864,150	4,550,733	20,001	547,878	55,758

cont'd.

TABLE V -cont'd.

TRANSPORT
Railways

	1961	1962	1963
Number of Passengers . ('000)	541,057	528,648	505,709
Passenger-km. . . (million)	31,358	31,619	32,042
Freight ton-km. . . (")	15,520	15,820	16,125

CIVIL AVIATION

	1961	1962	1963
Number of Passengers ('000)	3,765.5	4,755.0	5,709.6
Passenger-km. . (million)	1,864.5	2,633.2	3,045.5
Freight ton-km. . (million)	43.3	63.9	77.5

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(1963)

TELEPHONES	RADIO	TELEVISION LICENCES	BOOKS PUBLISHED— NO. OF TITLES
3,058,062	9,564,202	4,248,899	n.a.

CASSA DEL MEZZOGIORNO
(Southern Italy Development Fund)
(1950-1963)

	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST ('000 million Lire)
Land Reclamation . .	7,478	634
Mountain Reservoirs . .	2,201	60
Drains and Water Supply . .	1,897	269
Communications . .	2,388	201
Tourism	744	49
Railways and Ports . .	200	92

SOURCE: Europa Yearbook

APPENDIX A

IMPORTS OF ITALY BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COUNTRIES

1964

(thousand of U.S. dollars)

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
001	<u>Live Animals</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Hungary	<u>Total</u> 154,663 780 352 27,080 20,892
011	<u>Meat Fresh, Chilled, Frozen</u> of which U. S. A. Argentina Netherlands Denmark	<u>Total</u> 262,267 973 59,982 46,634 51,176
022	<u>Milk and Cream</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Belgium Luxembourg France	<u>Total</u> 9,322 4,445 113 484 3,088
023	<u>Butter</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Netherlands	<u>Total</u> 22,275 4,738 1,760 6,314 2,974
024	<u>Cheese and Curd</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 50,201 389 6,251 12,041 13,407

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
025	<u>Eggs</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg Netherlands Israel	<u>Total</u> 18,313 393 1,928 5,387 2,611
031	<u>Fish Fresh, Simply Preserved</u> of which Canada Denmark Norway Japan	<u>Total</u> 71,456 444 12,895 10,898 11,717
032	<u>Fish, etc. Tinned, Prepared</u> of which Canada Portugal Spain Morocco	<u>Total</u> 13,763 604 4,965 2,591 1,755
041	<u>Wheat etc. Unmilled</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Argentina France	<u>Total</u> 46,948 7,293 5,312 11,767 21,758
043	<u>Barley, Unmilled</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Argentina France	<u>Total</u> 36,026 4,208 169 11,657 10,798
044	<u>Maize, Unmilled</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Argentina Brazil	<u>Total</u> 220,416 56,704 422 108,917 18,751
045	<u>Cereals, Nes. Unmilled</u> of which Canada Argentina Turkey Australia	<u>Total</u> 11,598 419 8,936 618 716

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
048	<u>Cereal, etc. Preparations</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 9,501 707 3,026 1,455 1,236
052	<u>Dried Fruit</u> of which U. S. A. France Greece Turkey	<u>Total</u> 5,605 1,441 453 1,299 1,250
053	<u>Fruit Preserved, Prepared</u> of which U. S. A. Spain Australia Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 2,241 609 272 175 115
054	<u>Vegetables, etc. Fresh, Simply Preserved</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Netherlands Morocco	<u>Total</u> 29,929 1,586 217 5,437 3,901
055	<u>Vegetables, etc. Preserved, Prepared</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg Greece Spain	<u>Total</u> 5,112 474 625 583 827
071	<u>Coffee</u> of which U. S. A. Brazil Ivory Coast Congo, Led.	<u>Total</u> 86,530 1,005 34,587 6,188 10,858
081	<u>Animal Feeding Stuff</u> of which U. S. A. France Netherlands Peru	<u>Total</u> 62,514 8,160 15,203 12,232 9,705

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
099	<u>Food Preparations, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 5,353 519 1,078 1,433 1,269
112	<u>Alcoholic Beverages</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 12,951 114 5,459 1,141 2,944
121	<u>Tobacco, Unmanufactured</u> of which U. S. A. Mexico Greece Philippines	<u>Total</u> 26,817 5,197 4,186 5,952 2,154
122	<u>Tobacco Manufactures</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Netherlands Belgium Luxembourg	<u>Total</u> 11,702 1,867 7,548 882 399
211	<u>Hides, Skins, Undressed</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Australia	<u>Total</u> 86,651 5,878 334 7,500 13,705
212	<u>Fur Skins, Undressed</u> of which U. S. A. Canada United Kingdom Denmark	<u>Total</u> 12,474 4,486 393 2,921 879
221	<u>Oil Seeds, Nuts, Kernels</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Sudan Nigeria	<u>Total</u> 89,035 32,459 612 9,914 8,449

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
231	<u>Rubber Crude, Synthetic</u>	<u>Total</u> 75,013
	of which	
	U. S. A.	11,230
	Canada	2,285
	France	5,701
	Malaysia	29,869
242	<u>Wood, Rough</u>	<u>Total</u> 87,439
	of which	
	U. S. A.	4,612
	Canada	4,254
	Ghana	10,321
	Ivory Coast	11,190
243	<u>Wood, Shaped</u>	<u>Total</u> 143,008
	of which	
	U. S. A.	13,060
	Canada	3,760
	Austria	62,756
	Rumania	19,320
251	<u>Pulp and Waste Paper</u>	<u>Total</u> 125,619
	of which	
	U. S. A.	21,169
	Canada	8,416
	Sweden	43,409
	Finland	21,581
262	<u>Wool and Animal Hair</u>	<u>Total</u> 263,723
	of which	
	U. S. A.	969
	Argentina	17,332
	France	35,678
	United Kingdom	19,812
263	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>Total</u> 157,567
	of which	
	U. S. A.	68,172
	Mexico	15,292
	Turkey	17,424
	U.A.R. Egypt	14,590
266	<u>Synthetic, Regenerated Fibre</u>	<u>Total</u> 17,196
	of which	
	U. S. A.	1,826
	France	1,668
	Germany, Fed.	11,128
	Switzerland	568

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
267	<u>Waste of Textile Fabrics</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 25,397 12,005 494 2,370 3,724
274	<u>Sulphur, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada U.S.S.R. Cyprus	<u>Total</u> 11,265 451 1,347 3,102 3,799
275	<u>Natural Abrasives</u> of which U. S. A. Netherlands United Kingdom Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 1,595 358 320 188 198
276	<u>Other Crude Minerals</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 38,807 2,795 2,923 4,069 8,176
281	<u>Iron Ore, Concentrates</u> of which Canada Brazil Venezuela Mauritania	<u>Total</u> 52,535 257 11,872 7,714 7,637
282	<u>Iron and Steel Scrap</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 119,579 21,668 2,329 46,493 41,772
283	<u>Nonferrous Base Metal Ore, Conc.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Yugoslavia Australia	<u>Total</u> 18,189 2,107 1,506 2,101 1,426

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
284	<u>Nonferrous Metal Scrap</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 26,485 4,841 3,882 5,294 3,548
291	<u>Crude Animal Matter, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Argentina France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 14,525 726 2,140 1,606 1,621
292	<u>Crude Vegetable Materials, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Netherlands Sudan	<u>Total</u> 27,397 1,538 143 5,848 1,945
321	<u>Coal, Coke, Briquettes</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. U.S.S.R. Poland	<u>Total</u> 172,382 105,820 27,059 17,318 6,423
332	<u>Petroleum Products</u> of which U. S. A. Netherlands Rumania U.A.R. Egypt	<u>Total</u> 57,935 19,887 4,165 3,357 4,217
411	<u>Animal Oils and Fats</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Argentina Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 17,667 11,735 236 697 1,330
421	<u>Fixed Vegetable Oils, Soft</u> of which U. S. A. Spain Tunisia Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 30,641 494 22,595 3,609 667

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
422	<u>Fixed Vegetable Oil, Nonsoft</u> of which U. S. A. Argentina Congo Led. Ceylon	<u>Total</u> 17,749 185 2,805 6,007 4,267
431	<u>Processed Animal Vegetable Oil, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Switzerland Denmark	<u>Total</u> 5,962 529 1,503 692 586
512	<u>Organic Chemicals</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 131,528 38,203 443 17,006 35,957
513	<u>Inorganic Elements, Oxides, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 25,938 4,165 303 9,009 3,463
514	<u>Other Inorganic Chemicals</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 21,614 2,367 5,305 6,272 1,842
515	<u>Radioactive etc. Material</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 633 123 111 163 140
521	<u>Coal, Petroleum, etc. Chemicals</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia	<u>Total</u> 4,646 642 758 985 720

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
531	<u>Synthetic Dye, Natural Indigo, Lakes</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 27,664 1,466 2,394 11,829 7,908
533	<u>Pigments, Paints, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Netherlands United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 15,353 2,870 4,651 3,321 1,722
541	<u>Medicinal, etc. Products</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 50,419 6,929 268 12,583 13,247
551	<u>Essential Oil, Perfume, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Netherlands United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 7,128 506 2,928 745 584
533	<u>Perfume, Cosmetics, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 5,899 584 2,698 858 867
554	<u>Soaps, Cleaning, etc. Preparations</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 15,768 1,627 1,703 7,550 1,427
561	<u>Fertilizers Manufactured</u> of which U. S. A. France Spain Israel	<u>Total</u> 7,321 229 1,986 1,590 1,904

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE
571	<u>Explosives, Pyrotechnical Products</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1,217</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		121
	Belgium Luxembourg		181
	France		192
	Germany, Fed.		466
581	<u>Plastic Materials, etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>61,309</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		12,369
	Canada		334
	France		7,191
	Germany, Fed.		25,905
599	<u>Chemicals, Nes.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>81,191</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		16,319
	Canada		575
	France		14,740
	Germany, Fed.		20,302
611	<u>Leather</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>25,899</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		1,829
	France		5,207
	Germany, Fed.		3,523
	United Kingdom		5,477
613	<u>Fur Skins Tanned, Dressed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>2,239</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		559
	France		130
	Germany, Fed.		370
	United Kingdom		647
621	<u>Materials of Rubber</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>7,765</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		1,998
	France		925
	Germany, Fed.		2,233
	United Kingdom		1,349
629	<u>Rubber Articles, Nes.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>19,005</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		1,337
	Canada		177
	France		5,091
	Germany, Fed.		4,611

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
632	<u>Wood Manufactures, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. United Kingdom Yugoslavia	<u>Total</u> 4,487 113 581 592 1,544
641	<u>Paper and Paperboard</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Sweden Finland	<u>Total</u> 62,208 8,531 1,173 15,632 12,373
642	<u>Articles of Paper, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 9,381 1,443 1,343 3,556 735
651	<u>Textile Yarn and Thread</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 29,462 803 8,548 7,604 3,889
652	<u>Cotton Fabrics, Woven</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 30,025 1,184 4,591 5,310 3,552
653	<u>Woven Textiles, Noncotton</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 58,793 1,221 10,800 15,515 13,875
654	<u>Lace, Ribbons, Tulle, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 11,525 662 4,887 2,088 2,748

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
655	<u>Special Textile, etc. Products</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. France	<u>Total</u> 16,802 1,628 188 7,156 2,513
656	<u>Textile, etc. Products, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. France Hong Kong Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 15,802 1,384 1,627 6,203 1,549
657	<u>Floor Covering, Tapestry, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. United Kingdom France	<u>Total</u> 6,364 188 1,043 2,054 646
662	<u>Clay, Refractory Bldg. Products</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Austria	<u>Total</u> 16,192 4,204 1,860 5,487 2,262
663	<u>Other Nonmetal Minerals, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 18,148 2,440 2,113 6,679 3,460
664	<u>Glass</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 33,105 1,499 9,893 5,299 7,453
665	<u>Glassware</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Czechoslovakia	<u>Total</u> 15,295 1,165 4,157 4,142 3,120

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
667	<u>Pearl, Precious-, Semi-Precious Stone</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg Switzerland Japan	<u>Total</u> 4,658 349 1,371 540 797
671	<u>Pig Iron, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. U.S.S.R.	<u>Total</u> 43,661 524 8,020 11,300 9,697
672	<u>Iron, Steel Primary Forms</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 131,085 7,901 1,532 28,036 19,110
673	<u>Iron and Steel Shapes</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Austria	<u>Total</u> 40,481 1,434 9,072 13,549 4,896
674	<u>Iron, Steel Universal, Plate, Sheet</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 133,878 7,982 166 42,557 30,196
675	<u>Iron, Steel Hoop, Strip</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 17,509 2,229 102 5,080 3,789
678	<u>Iron, Steel Tubes, Pipes, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 23,402 1,979 2,506 8,647 2,552

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE
681	<u>Silver, Platinum, etc.</u> of which	<u>Total</u>	<u>32,013</u>
	U. S. A.		9,354
	Canada		302
	Germany, Fed.		12,553
	United Kingdom		6,151
682	<u>Copper</u> of which	<u>Total</u>	<u>137,992</u>
	U. S. A.		31,153
	Canada		1,070
	Chile		18,647
	Belgium Luxembourg		12,372
683	<u>Nickel</u> of which	<u>Total</u>	<u>16,112</u>
	U. S. A.		793
	Canada		4,670
	United Kingdom		6,210
	Norway		1,998
684	<u>Aluminium</u> of which	<u>Total</u>	<u>31,336</u>
	U. S. A.		6,197
	Canada		2,798
	France		5,049
	Norway		4,007
686	<u>Zinc</u> of which	<u>Total</u>	<u>12,756</u>
	Canada		1,176
	Belgium Luxembourg		2,110
	Bulgaria		1,495
	Australia		1,733
689	<u>Nonferrous Base Metals, Nes.</u> of which	<u>Total</u>	<u>4,953</u>
	U. S. A.		930
	Belgium Luxembourg		1,114
	Germany, Fed.		388
	United Kingdom		469
691	<u>Structures and Parts, Nes.</u> of which	<u>Total</u>	<u>10,007</u>
	U. S. A.		2,286
	Germany, Fed.		3,807
	Austria		1,949
	France		1,010

STTC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
692	<u>Metal Tanks, Boxes, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 2,772 312 436 1,186 249
693	<u>Wire Products, Non Electric</u> of which Canada Belgium Luxembourg Germany, Fed. Sweden	<u>Total</u> 6,682 270 1,492 2,142 803
694	<u>Steel, Copper Nails, Nuts, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. United Kingdom France	<u>Total</u> 5,393 980 2,003 930 688
695	<u>Tools</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Sweden	<u>Total</u> 25,663 2,338 105 11,629 3,050
696	<u>Cutlery</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. United Kingdom Netherlands	<u>Total</u> 10,961 293 8,021 1,243 423
697	<u>Base Metal Household Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Belgium Luxembourg	<u>Total</u> 10,325 184 1,969 4,793 847
698	<u>Metal Manufactures, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 26,599 4,799 243 10,701 3,169

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE
711	<u>Power Machinery, Non-electric</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>115,789</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		38,363
	Canada		141
	Germany, Fed.		25,420
	United Kingdom		25,840
712	<u>Agricultural Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>43,018</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		3,866
	France		5,650
	Germany, Fed.		15,348
	United Kingdom		10,213
714	<u>Office Machines</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>49,470</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		15,297
	Canada		1,689
	France		8,957
	Germany, Fed.		11,254
715	<u>Metalworking Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>89,169</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		24,325
	Germany, Fed.		36,880
	United Kingdom		9,642
	France		5,748
717	<u>Textile, Leather Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>75,775</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		7,592
	Germany, Fed.		35,823
	Switzerland		13,361
	United Kingdom		8,361
718	<u>Machinery for Special Industries</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>92,279</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		19,955
	Germany, Fed.		41,408
	France		7,005
	United Kingdom		9,332
719	<u>Machines, Nes. Nonelectric</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>302,350</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		59,798
	Canada		570
	Germany, Fed.		134,170
	United Kingdom		29,367

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
722	<u>Electric Power Machinery, Switchgear</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 87,708 19,311 528 11,338 35,738
723	<u>Electric Distributing Machinery</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 9,299 1,294 359 1,705 3,441
724	<u>Telecommunications Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Netherlands	<u>Total</u> 102,256 20,301 892 34,950 20,783
725	<u>Domestic Electric Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 20,823 1,705 2,825 8,422 4,827
726	<u>Electro-Medical, X-Ray Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Netherlands	<u>Total</u> 3,642 732 255 1,315 639
729	<u>Electrical Machinery, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 114,039 28,769 1,811 11,092 33,746
731	<u>Railway Vehicles</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 8,664 1,060 1,545 897 3,256

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
732	<u>Road Motor Vehicles</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 171,835
	U. S. A.	4,074
	France	41,469
	Germany, Fed.	95,113
	United Kingdom	27,293
733	<u>Road Vehicles, Non-motor</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 2,688
	U. S. A.	250
	Germany	1,279
	Netherlands	244
	United Kingdom	149
734	<u>Aircraft</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 53,069
	U. S. A.	24,395
	Canada	206
	Belgium Luxembourg	9,391
	France	8,604
735	<u>Ships and Boats</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 11,981
	U. S. A.	856
	France	1,878
	Germany, Fed.	2,722
	United Kingdom	2,105
812	<u>Plumbing, Heating, Lighting Equipment</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 17,885
	U. S. A.	345
	France	4,086
	Germany, Fed.	4,979
	United Kingdom	2,454
821	<u>Furniture</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 8,249
	U. S. A.	159
	Belgium Luxembourg	1,305
	France	1,318
	Germany, Fed.	2,732
841	<u>Clothing not of Fur</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 30,601
	U. S. A.	967
	France	5,649
	Germany, Fed.	7,019
	United Kingdom	8,718

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
861	<u>Instruments, Apparatus</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 78,257
	U. S. A.	12,860
	Canada	348
	France	5,874
	Germany, Fed.	38,787
862	<u>Photo, Cinema Supplies</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 20,842
	U. S. A.	3,532
	Belgium Luxembourg	3,739
	France	6,781
	Germany, Fed.	5,028
863	<u>Developed Cinema Film</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 3,298
	U. S. A.	1,179
	France	581
	Germany, Fed.	379
	United Kingdom	540
864	<u>Watches and Clocks</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 26,013
	U. S. A.	400
	France	1,179
	Germany, Fed.	6,108
	Switzerland	17,832
891	<u>Sound Recorders, Producers</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 15,430
	U. S. A.	3,736
	France	1,223
	Germany, Fed.	4,385
	Netherlands	2,599
892	<u>Printed Matter</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 14,161
	U. S. A.	3,735
	France	2,077
	Germany, Fed.	4,031
	United Kingdom	1,416
893	<u>Articles of Plastic, Nes.</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 11,061
	U. S. A.	1,183
	Canada	139
	France	1,912
	Germany, Fed.	4,614

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
894	<u>Toys, Sporting Goods, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Japan	<u>Total</u> 15,823 2,326 2,033 3,758 2,684
895	<u>Office Supplies, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 5,740 407 960 3,110 238
896	<u>Works of Art, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France United Kingdom Hong Kong	<u>Total</u> 4,616 348 1,302 2,014 141
897	<u>Gold, Silverware, Jewelry</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Austria Japan	<u>Total</u> 3,470 196 911 392 971
899	<u>Other Manufactured Goods</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 11,782 1,888 1,517 2,842 903
941	<u>Zoo Animals, Pets</u> of which Canada	<u>Total</u> 700 210
951	<u>War Firearms, Ammunition</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 30,547 9,147 6,779 9,437 3,619

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics 1964.

APPENDIX B

EXPORTS OF ITALY BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COUNTRIES

1964

(thousand of U.S. dollars)

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
012	<u>Meat Dried, Salted, Smoked</u>	<u>Total</u> 3,801
	of which	
	U. S. A.	235
	France	2,518
	Belgium Luxembourg	137
	Switzerland	457
013	<u>Meat Tinned, Nes. or Prepared</u>	<u>Total</u> 14,109
	of which	
	U. S. A.	1,147
	France	1,741
	United Kingdom	748
	Switzerland	6,268
024	<u>Cheese and Curd</u>	<u>Total</u> 34,605
	of which	
	U. S. A.	14,021
	Canada	1,767
	France	5,641
	Switzerland	4,694
032	<u>Fish etc. Tinned, Prepared</u>	<u>Total</u> 826
	of which	
	U. S. A.	219
	France	163
	Switzerland	110
048	<u>Cereal etc. Preparations</u>	<u>Total</u> 10,929
	of which	
	U. S. A.	787
	France	1,304
	Germany, Fed.	1,755
	United Kingdom	1,498

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
051	<u>Fruit Fresh, Nuts Fresh Dry</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 314,779 2,394 420 154,446 30,292
052	<u>Dried Fruit</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 1,704 134 162 406 165
053	<u>Fruit Preserved, Prepared</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 30,511 1,303 1,429 8,913 8,132
054	<u>Vegetables, etc. Fresh, Simply Preserved</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 75,771 1,321 158 35,039 10,580
062	<u>Sugar Preparations, Non-Chocolate</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 3,622 786 145 464 756
072	<u>Cocoa</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. United Kingdom Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 6,962 413 1,590 1,689 2,456
073	<u>Chocolate and Products</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 4,917 1,033 102 816 745

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
075	<u>Spices</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 741 179 216
099	<u>Food Preparations, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. United Kingdom U.A.R. Egypt	<u>Total</u> 4,464 121 1,012 810 370
112	<u>Alcoholic Beverages</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 65,885 12,798 1,738 13,075 10,578
121	<u>Tobacco Unmanufactured</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Netherlands Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 9,928 333 6,554 857 1,169
211	<u>Hides, Skins, Undressed</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 16,296 1,322 404 3,065 3,049
261	<u>Silk</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. France Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 3,559 1,150 1,011 309 434
262	<u>Wool and Animal Hair</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 10,885 1,294 185 2,555 2,061

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
266	<u>Synthetic, Regenerated Fibre</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 53,296
	U. S. A.	3,092
	Spain	3,278
	Rumania	6,974
	Yugoslavia	3,946
267	<u>Waste of Textile Fabrics</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 2,365
	U. S. A.	429
	France	622
	Switzerland	177
	India	169
273	<u>Stone, Sand and Gravel</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 30,076
	U. S. A.	3,728
	Canada	620
	Germany, Fed.	6,218
	United Kingdom	3,133
275	<u>Natural Abrasives</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 1,861
	U. S. A.	325
	France	231
	Germany, Fed.	412
	Netherlands	401
276	<u>Other Crude Minerals</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 8,506
	U. S. A.	1,969
	Canada	104
	Germany, Fed.	1,156
	United Kingdom	1,229
284	<u>Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 6,280
	U. S. A.	159
	Belgium Luxembourg	2,206
	Germany, Fed.	1,732
	United Kingdom	959
291	<u>Crude Animal Matter, Nes.</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 5,700
	U. S. A.	839
	France	1,211
	Germany, Fed.	1,763
	Switzerland	596

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
292	<u>Crude Vegetable Materials, Nes.</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 43,659
	U. S. A.	2,209
	Canada	189
	Germany, Fed.	22,921
	Switzerland	4,466
332	<u>Petroleum Products</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 296,214
	U. S. A.	2,207
	Canada	510
	France	29,994
	Switzerland	41,372
421	<u>Fixed Vegetable Oils, Soft</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 11,019
	U. S. A.	6,430
	Canada	337
	Germany, Fed.	1,179
	Australia	422
431	<u>Processed Animal Vegetable Oil, etc.</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 1,303
	U. S. A.	125
	France	147
	Germany, Fed.	353
	Netherlands	472
512	<u>Organic Chemicals</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 102,270
	U. S. A.	5,830
	Canada	330
	France	11,259
	Germany, Fed.	15,917
513	<u>Inorganic Elements, Oxides, etc.</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 47,863
	U. S. A.	2,203
	Canada	382
	Germany, Fed.	6,981
	United Kingdom	6,652
514	<u>Other Inorganic Chemicals</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 17,807
	U. S. A.	1,333
	Canada	159
	Germany, Fed.	1,403
	Netherlands	1,703

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
531	<u>Synthetic Dye, Natural Indigo, Lakes</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 5,499
	U. S. A.	104
	France	573
	Germany, Fed.	377
	Switzerland	409
532	<u>Dyes, Nes., Tanning Products</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 2,027
	U. S. A.	480
	Germany, Fed.	261
	Iran	151
	Japan	133
541	<u>Medicinal etc. Products</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 52,228
	U. S. A.	2,241
	Canada	367
	France	4,132
	Switzerland	2,542
551	<u>Essential Oil, Perfume, etc.</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 20,483
	U. S. A.	3,222
	France	7,131
	United Kingdom	4,244
	Germany, Fed.	1,774
553	<u>Perfume, Cosmetics, etc.</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 2,568
	U. S. A.	238
	France	380
	Germany, Fed.	198
	Switzerland	118
561	<u>Fertilizers, Manufactured</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 75,354
	U. S. A.	840
	Canada	134
	Yugoslavia	15,272
	U.A.R. Egypt	8,307
571	<u>Explosives, Pyrotechnical Products</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 3,815
	U. S. A.	289
	Germany, Fed.	1,524
	Libya	359
	Kenya	350

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
581	<u>Plastic Materials, etc.</u>	<u>Total</u> 117,879
	of which	
	U. S. A.	784
	Canada	999
	France	12,476
	Germany, Fed.	17,815
599	<u>Chemicals, Nes.</u>	<u>Total</u> 30,653
	of which	
	U. S. A.	935
	Canada	266
	France	4,190
	Germany, Fed.	2,838
611	<u>Leather</u>	<u>Total</u> 19,920
	of which	
	U. S. A.	828
	France	1,219
	Germany, Fed.	8,284
	Netherlands	1,750
612	<u>Leather, etc. Manufactures</u>	<u>Total</u> 9,021
	of which	
	U. S. A.	1,251
	France	821
	Germany, Fed.	1,706
	Switzerland	2,175
613	<u>Fur Skins Tanned, Dressed</u>	<u>Total</u> 12,521
	of which	
	U. S. A.	810
	France	1,781
	Germany, Fed.	2,339
	Switzerland	3,838
629	<u>Rubber Articles, Nes.</u>	<u>Total</u> 54,641
	of which	
	U. S. A.	7,489
	Canada	152
	France	5,423
	Germany, Fed.	6,360
631	<u>Veneers, Plywood, etc.</u>	<u>Total</u> 22,812
	of which	
	U. S. A.	566
	Canada	205
	Germany, Fed.	7,934
	Switzerland	3,499

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
632	<u>Wood Manufactures, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 12,849 4,188 259 1,259 1,493
633	<u>Cork Manufactures</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Switzerland Yugoslavia	<u>Total</u> 3,054 158 1,313 652 573
641	<u>Paper and Paperboard</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Yugoslavia France	<u>Total</u> 23,439 292 4,272 3,057 1,763
642	<u>Articles of Paper, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Yugoslavia	<u>Total</u> 7,037 248 1,449 530 378
651	<u>Textile Yarn and Thread</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 216,697 11,456 3,141 21,444 36,621
652	<u>Cotton Fabrics, Woven</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 28,062 5,838 561 1,708 3,093
653	<u>Woven Textiles, Noncotton</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 292,678 20,357 4,191 84,737 30,378

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE
654	<u>Lace, Ribbons, Tulle, etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>8,682</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		251
	Germany, Fed.		1,013
	Netherlands		886
	Nigeria		1,715
655	<u>Special Textile, etc. Products</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>18,551</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		4,308
	Canada		407
	France		1,340
	Germany, Fed.		2,545
656	<u>Textile, etc. Products, Nes.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>27,080</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		2,095
	Canada		544
	France		2,585
	Germany, Fed.		2,745
657	<u>Floor Covering, Tapestry, etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>10,204</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		744
	Canada		523
	France		932
	Germany, Fed.		2,590
661	<u>Cement etc. Building Products</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>35,174</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		11,875
	Canada		432
	France		6,275
	Germany, Fed.		5,115
662	<u>Clay, Refractory Building Products</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>20,420</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		1,088
	France		4,846
	Germany, Fed.		4,506
	Switzerland		2,647
663	<u>Other Nonmetal Mineral Manufactures</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>14,482</u>
	of which		
	U. S. A.		813
	France		3,253
	Germany, Fed.		3,339
	Spain		438

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
664	<u>Glass</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 7,483 1,364 1,157 946 748
665	<u>Glassware</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 25,255 6,754 512 4,027 3,351
666	<u>Pottery</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 12,200 4,738 379 1,146 1,827
671	<u>Pig Iron, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Austria Hungary	<u>Total</u> 3,462 977 759 237 395
672	<u>Iron, Steel Primary Forms</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 10,338 172 1,436 1,395 5,384
673	<u>Iron and Steel Shapes</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 50,811 508 2,583 7,328 16,876
677	<u>Iron, Steel Wire, Excluding Wire Products</u> of which U. S. A. Yugoslavia Switzerland Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 3,013 121 1,024 161 119

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
678	<u>Iron, Steel Tubes, Pipes, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Argentina Libya Netherlands	<u>Total</u> 83,184 3,654 15,105 11,251 6,474
682	<u>Copper</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Netherlands	<u>Total</u> 35,150 1,699 3,248 9,892 2,890
684	<u>Aluminium</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. United Kingdom Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 24,278 4,261 7,424 2,788 1,490
686	<u>Zinc</u> of which U. S. A. Switzerland China Mongoloid	<u>Total</u> 633 197 151 116
691	<u>Structures and Parts, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Mexico Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 28,454 3,914 520 1,534 3,700
692	<u>Metal Tanks, Boxes, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Mexico Germany, Fed. Greece	<u>Total</u> 17,616 426 2,473 1,622 1,685
693	<u>Wire Products, Nonelectric</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Netherlands Yugoslavia	<u>Total</u> 8,673 378 1,776 1,195 410

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
694	<u>Steel, Copper Nails, Nuts, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 8,371 3,142 907 324 321
695	<u>Tools</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 15,301 1,104 197 2,818 1,678
696	<u>Cutlery</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 8,464 2,714 204 743 1,168
697	<u>Base Metal Household Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Belgium Luxembourg France	<u>Total</u> 27,189 3,246 301 2,611 5,787
698	<u>Metal Manufactures, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 45,548 3,375 722 4,830 4,331
711	<u>Power Machinery, Nonelectric</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Yugoslavia	<u>Total</u> 90,180 1,592 15,943 14,497 9,865
712	<u>Agricultural Machinery</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Australia	<u>Total</u> 45,344 195 370 13,719 4,338

STTC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
714	<u>Office Machines</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 114,036
	U. S. A.	16,760
	Canada	2,458
	France	18,397
	Germany, Fed.	14,476
715	<u>Metalworking Machinery</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 81,851
	U. S. A.	3,476
	Canada	1,065
	France	8,100
	Spain	6,332
717	<u>Textile, Leather Machinery</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 104,184
	U. S. A.	5,356
	Canada	481
	France	10,261
	Germany, Fed.	10,209
718	<u>Machines for Special Industries</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 91,793
	U. S. A.	2,508
	Canada	720
	France	14,197
	Germany, Fed.	7,522
719	<u>Machines, Nes. Nonelectric</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 335,603
	U. S. A.	8,624
	Canada	2,424
	France	36,817
	Germany, Fed.	39,978
722	<u>Electric Power Machinery, Switchgear</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 71,385
	U. S. A.	559
	Canada	189
	France	5,480
	Germany, Fed.	5,325
723	<u>Electric Distributing Machines</u> of which	<u>Total</u> 16,385
	U. S. A.	322
	Germany, Fed.	2,195
	Rumania	1,229
	France	998

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
724	<u>Telecommunications Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Belgium Luxembourg	<u>Total</u> 86,392 1,344 118 29,482 9,125
725	<u>Domestic Electric Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Netherlands	<u>Total</u> 87,340 716 180 17,056 10,064
726	<u>Electro-Medical, X-Ray Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Netherlands	<u>Total</u> 3,521 183 523 539 479
729	<u>Electrical Machinery, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. France	<u>Total</u> 77,338 6,586 144 13,939 8,721
731	<u>Railway Vehicles</u> of which U. S. A. Argentina Chile Spain	<u>Total</u> 36,429 112 23,605 3,437 2,466
732	<u>Road Motor Vehicles</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 455,510 29,414 1,821 58,646 81,522
733	<u>Road Vehicles, Non-Motor</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Austria	<u>Total</u> 13,468 907 176 2,630 1,267

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
734	<u>Aircraft</u> of which U. S. A. Belgium Luxembourg Germany, Fed. France	<u>Total</u> 78,298 4,954 18,360 36,325 5,837
735	<u>Ships and Boats</u> of which U. S. A. Panama France U. S. S. R.	<u>Total</u> 57,187 926 4,428 4,478 24,115
812	<u>Plumbing, Heating, Lighting Equipment</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 16,752 3,345 149 2,960 2,319
821	<u>Furniture</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 26,639 5,372 241 5,409 2,655
831	<u>Travel Goods, Handbags</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 17,394 3,609 397 2,146 2,784
841	<u>Clothing, Not of Fur</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 380,577 100,074 7,422 46,479 80,923
851	<u>Footwear</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 192,824 50,292 4,270 48,103 14,239

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
861	<u>Instruments, Apparatus</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 56,703 7,751 1,001 4,385 16,338
862	<u>Photo, Cinema Supplies</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 18,636 3,073 519 2,784 3,765
863	<u>Developed Cinema Film</u> of which U. S. A. France Germany, Fed. Spain	<u>Total</u> 6,368 587 1,237 1,245 544
864	<u>Watches and Clocks</u> of which U. S. A. Germany, Fed. Switzerland Japan	<u>Total</u> 7,743 373 1,971 2,447 1,351
891	<u>Sound Recorders, Producers</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 19,219 6,068 1,187 1,986 2,049
892	<u>Printed Matter</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France United Kingdom	<u>Total</u> 42,754 3,114 238 19,841 3,096
893	<u>Articles of Plastic, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 28,192 1,157 174 3,214 8,717

SITC NUMBER	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE
894	<u>Toys, Sporting Goods, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 31,758 4,659 485 4,830 6,932
895	<u>Office Supplies, Nes.</u> of which U. S. A. France United Kingdom Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 10,532 388 1,181 1,065 585
896	<u>Works of Art, etc.</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 7,114 1,875 108 1,448 1,311
897	<u>Gold, Silverware, Jewelry</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Germany, Fed. Switzerland	<u>Total</u> 61,840 5,426 462 23,920 9,556
899	<u>Other Manufactured Goods</u> of which U. S. A. Canada France Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 37,386 11,217 1,054 3,030 4,758
951	<u>War Firearms, Ammunition</u> of which U. S. A. Canada Belgium Luxembourg Germany, Fed.	<u>Total</u> 48,223 2,680 209 4,855 22,092

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1964.

APPENDIX C

IRI

(Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, or Institute for Industrial Reconstruction) is largely a holding company, administering much of the nation's production of pig iron, steel, cement, shipbuilding, and machinery as well as such services as telephones, maritime shipping, road-construction, banking, the radio and television networks, and the national airline.

IRI subsidiaries tend to be operated like private business firms. ENI on the other hand has a policy of vertical integration ranging from petroleum prospecting to gasoline service stations and motels.

IRI started in the depression years of the 1930's. After the end of World War II the IRI received supervisory powers over state holdings in industry. These are at present controlled for the most part through joint stock companies in which private capital also has interests.

The principal IRI holding companies are:

FINSIDER which controls steel industry

FINMECCANICA which controls large number of manufacturing industries as: automobiles and power plants, electrical engineering, rail way equipment and precision tools.

FINMARE through which IRI plays an important role in sea transport.

ENI

(Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, or National Petroleum Group) engages in all facets of petroleum production and distribution, both at home and abroad.

ENEL

(ENTE NAZIONALE ENERGIE ELETTRICHE) National Agency for Electric Energy.

